The Bombay Gazette.

No 9.628—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARRA, 2,500 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th Oct., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd October, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHE

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 800
Second Class passage .... „ 335

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEE BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S.S. MEDEA, Captain P. Critlovich, wil be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 132 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are issued by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.
Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald,
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton,
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.

R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Sept.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	R. Scott	13th do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Le	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 25th September 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. D'UNGER'S REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

THE LIQUID EXTRACT of RED CINCHONA BARK, prepared according to Dr. D'UNGER'S FORMULA, has been tried in this country with most successful results. There is every probability of its proving the valuable specific which it is described to be by that physician.

Per Bottle, Re. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.
"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8
&c.,	&c.,		&c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

THE VEGETABLE COMPRISE—

French Beans (2 sorts)	Lettuce (3 sorts)
Beet	Leek
Broccoli (2 sorts)	Mustard
Borekole or Kale	Onion (2 sorts)
Cabbage (2 sorts)	Peas (6 sorts)
Cress	Parsley
Couve Tronchuda	Radish (3 sorts)
Cauliflower	Spinach
Cucumber	Tomato
Carrot (3 sorts)	Turnip (2 sorts)
Celery (2 sorts)	Vegetable Marrow
Endive	Kohl Rabi

and others.

THE FLOWER COMPRISE—

Aster (6 varieties)	Mignonette
Balsam (4 varieties)	Nasturtium (2 sorts)
Candytuft	Nemophila
Convolvulus	Pansy
Double Zinnia	Phlox Drummondi
Gloxinia	Poppy
Linum Rubrum	Portulaca (2 sorts)
Lobelia	Stock (6 varieties)
Marigold	Sweet Peas (2 sorts)

and others.

Each selection in an air-tight tin case.
Per case.
Flower Seeds ......Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20
Vegetable Seeds ... „ 5, „ 10, and „ 20

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
ON TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1879.
(In aid of the Building Fund of the new School at Mazagon.)

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

CHORUS......"The Carnovale"......Rossini.
SONG......"The Diver"......Loder.
Mr. Payne.
SONG......"The Sailor's Grave"......Sullivan.
Mr. Dixon.
GLEE......"Lady rise"......Smart.
DUETT......"Qual Voce, fromIl Trovatore"......Verdi.
Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer.
SONG......"Oh! Mio Fernando"......(from Il Favorita.)..Donizetti.
Mrs Morland.
SONG......"When the Pale Moon"......V. Gabriel.
Mr. Payne.

PART II.

ORGAN SOLO..."Offertoire"......Hewlett.
Mr. A. Mull.
SONG......"Olivia"......Cotsford Dick.
Mr. Wyer.
SONG......"Ombra leggiera"......(from Dinorah)...Meyerbeer.
Mrs. Watson.
DUETT......"All's Well"......Braham.
Mr. Pinhey and Mr. Payne.
SONG......"In the Gloaming"......Lady Hill.
Mr. Dixon.
SONG......"The Lost Chord"......A. Sullivan.
Mrs. Morland.
GLEE......"Calm be thy slumbers"..Sir Henry Bishop.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8-15 p.m.; Concert to commence at 8-45 precisely. Front Seats Two Rupees; Back Seats One Rupee.

Tickets may be had at the Schools, Mazagon; from Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Soundy and Co., Messrs. Claridge and Co., and Treacher and Co., Fort; and from Mr. James Shepherd, Byculla.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED to Mr. W. SAUNDERS to SIGN our FIRM is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co., V. S.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 29th September 1879.

WANTED, for the Office of the Deputy Examiner, one or two good CLERKS (NATIVE) who have been trained either in an Examiner's or Executive Engineer's Office.
Apply by letter only to the DEPUTY EXAMINER, Ahmednagar, Deccan.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 26th instant, will be held here at 4 p.m., TUESDAY, 30th September, 1879.
By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th September 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF GHEE, FIRST SORT.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency on TUESDAY at 1 p. m., the 30th September, 1879.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at this office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lt.-Col.,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 26th September 1879.

MEDOC SUPERIOR,

Qts. Rs. 12, Pts. Rs. 7.
Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for six or eight months, the upper part of one of the best HOUSES in Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, adapted either for Europeans or Parsees. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a COOL RESIDENCE in the Fort, for Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Meadow Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. R. Scobie and Co. For rent &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Military Square Lane, lately in occupation of Mr. Pestonjee Jeewajee Mhow. Rent Rs. 35.
ANOTHER SHOP in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Thorpe and Co.'s. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at Grant Buildings. Vehar Water laid on and stabling free. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS and other stores for the use of Kathiawar State Railways, from Bombay to Bhownugger, in country or other craft.
Tenders will be received by undersigned up to noon of the 4th October, 1879, and all information regarding the nature of the services required will be afforded by him on application at his Office, No. 1, Hornby Row.

THOMAS WOOD,
Port Storekeeper for State Railways.

Bombay, 27th September 1879.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES, HOOPS (Steel or Iron), and LABOUR for the several Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together, but each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted. Tenders will not be received after noon of 13th October, 1879. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 27th September 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—
NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the ENCROACHMENT of the Sea on the step of the BATTICALOA FLAGSTAFF, the Port light will, on and after the 15th instant, be hoisted to an elevation of 35 feet above the sea on a temporary mast placed near the present one until the Flagstaff can be erected in a new site, notice of which will be given.

J. DONNAN,
Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, Colombo, 6th September 1879.
By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1879.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એંનડ પંજાબ કોતંન પરેસ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per each share is DECLARED for the year ending 31st August, 1879, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1879, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.
By Order of the Directors,

કાં મુલજી જેઠાની કુંo
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM INGHAM SURTEES, formerly of 26, Ridley Place, and late of No. 32, Talcomer Street, both in the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Gentleman, deceased, died on the 25th day of February, 1879, at Hansterley Hall, in the county of Durham, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the EXEMPLIFICATION of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT thereunto annexed of his Estate and Effects, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were on the 25th day of September, 1879, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT DONALD BLACKHALL, Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, the constituted attorney of the Reverend CHARLES CARR, Vicar of Whitworth, in the county of Durham, one of the Executors of the above-named deceased, for the use and benefit of the said Charles Carr as such Executor. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the said William Ingham Surtees are required to SEND in PARTICULARS of the same in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof to us at our Office at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said William Scott Donald Blackhall will REMIT the ASSETS of the said Estate to the said Reverend Charles Carr in England and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1879.

SMITH AND FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome and high-caste bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with easy paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.
A very powerful grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2½ high, up to 14 stone, suitable as a first charger, Rs. 1,000.
A pair of well-bred black Waler mares, 7 and 8 years, about 15-1 high, fast and quiet in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.
A well-bred grey Arab galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, well up to 11 stone Rs. 400.
A capital hack for rough cross-country work, Rs. 400.
A grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, strong, quiet and fast in harness, with light English miniature circular-fronted brougham in good order, turn-out Rs. 1,000.
A very powerful cob-built Arab galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, up to 14 stone, good in saddle and harness, Rs. 500.
A well-matched pair of grey ponies, 12-2 high, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, both ride, Rs. 300.
A bay chargoah, Rs. 200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 29th Setember, 1879.

THE BEST, PUREST AND

MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER & Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER & Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Bottles (returnable) charged Rs. 2 per dozen extra.

TREACHER'S GINGERALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (*as with all our Aerated Waters*) are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a well selected and perfectly New Stock of Goods in the above Department. Fancy Coatings of the best manufacture and the most approved fashionable styles.

Angola and Cheviot Suitings specially for Monsoon wear. Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

Patterns with instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, OUTFITTERS.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from..........35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 3 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do „	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets..........each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..........10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps........ 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	12
Sailors' Knot	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring..........2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Do. Brushes	0	12
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors...... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach..........6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„ 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	„ 33	0
Leather Case for do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMAIT GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.
PROFESSOR HILLIARD AND COMPANY'S SECOND AND THIRD ENTERTAINMENTS,
MONDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, AND WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1879,
WITH A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GREAT success of the LESLIE BROTHERS in the CABINET of MYSTERY with the most sensational and novel improvements.

PRICES.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Back Seats	Re. 1
Unreserved Seats	„ 2	Gallery	As. 8

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen, or at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Special arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars to be in attendance.

S. NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED AT ONCE, a PLATELAYER (EUROPEAN) and ASSISTANT (NATIVE). Salaries Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 respectively. Send copies of Testimonials, especially from last employers, to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
S. Neemuch State Railway, Jaora, Central India.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company in No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held at the Office aforesaid, on the 27th day of September, 1879, viz.:—
That the provisional agreement, dated the 3rd day of September, 1879, made between the Dhollera Press and Ginning Company, Limited, of the one part and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. of the other part, providing for the continuance of the management of the said Company by the said Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, be approved and confirmed.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 27th September 1879.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867:
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, *FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E. C.*
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton and Portsmouth.)

ORDERS executed from Stocks in Bombay or direct from England, for the smallest requirements, as well as the largest. SMALL ORDERS for any description of article willl be executed at the retail price, free of Commission, and forwarded to any part of India per Parcel Post. LARGE ORDERS for any description of goods and from any particular maker, will be executed at WHOLESALE PRICES, shipper's charges only being added, and shipped direct from Home to any port in India. Orders will receive every attention, and meet with prompt despatch, the PACKING of goods receiving special care. Orders and Remittances (by Cheques, Money Orders, or Currency Notes of any Circle taken at par), to the approximate amount of the order, can be sent through the Bombay Office. All information given on application either personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay,
and
113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

MOTHER SIEGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

Cash Re. 1-12 per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE following Testimonials are spontaneous:—

Sholapore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"I shall be obliged by your sending me four tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free from them, as well as their beds and bedding. 'K——'s' is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

Indore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite freed my dog from fleas."

Akola, Sept. 19, 1879.

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, efficacious, and economical."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS...	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH...	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS...	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE ...	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA..	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED at once, a competent SALESMAN (Eurasian), for Drapery Trade. Good references required. Address C. B., care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent CLERK for Indents and general Office work. Good references required. Address "W. W.," care of this Office.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.—Loans negociated. Reference to Government employés. Interest moderate. Secrecy guaranteed. Apply R. Kolajee & Co., 36, Meadow St.

TO LET, a large GARDEN BUNGALOW, within 5 minutes' walk Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 85 per month. Apply C. S., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, ROSE'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO, nearly new, price Rs. 550, Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

MATCH RIFLE—GIBBS' METFORD MUZZLE LOADER FOR SALE, Rs. 175. Apply M. B. W are of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF YOU LIKE A GOOD CUP OF TEA, TRY PEARSE'S Kangra Valley Mixture at Re. 1-4 per lb.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6.......... Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier).......... „ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier).......... „ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.
Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*
A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c., &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. S. E. SHELLIM is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the Members on the 9th instant, the Executive Committee have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of October next, for balloting at the Offices of the Chamber for FIVE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES under the Bombay Port Trust Act No. VI. of 1879.
By Order o the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 23rd September 1879.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

PUPILS ARE PREPARED UP TO THE MATRICULATION STANDARD.

TWO GIRLS PASSED (16th and 19th) the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in 1878. About 70 girls are on the school books. The religious instruction is in accordance with the Principles of the Church of England.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.
Rs. 30 per mensem, exclusive of school fees.
EXTRAS.
French, music, singing, and drawing.
Application to be made to the SISTER in charge or to A. G. CANE, Chaplain of Poona.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this BANK will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 26th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered in the Books of the Bank on the 20th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.
By Order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Mrs. AMELIA ANN HARVEY, No. 1, Kahun Road, Poona, and late of Indore, are requested to PAY their DEBTS, or submit their CLAIMS to Mr. ADAM SMITH, Poona, before the 1st January, 1880, after which date no claims will be registered.

C. DRACOTT,
ADAM SMITH,
Joint Executors to the Will of the late Mrs. A. A. Harvey.

Poona, 24th September 1879.

JUST READY,
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S
NEW MAP OF AFGHANISTAN.
28 in. by 24 in.
Price Rs. 2.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1879, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boat, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Iron and Steel Boilers, Coal-dust, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd September 1879.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 (Church Gate Street), on TUESDAY, the 3 th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1879.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th September, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 29.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.
FALSE POINT LIGHT.
INTERVAL OF BLUE LIGHT AND ROCKET SIGNALS

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 25, dated 19th June, 1879, on the intended alteration in False Point Light, it has now been decided to exhibit the blue lights and rockets at longer intervals than therein announced.
Notice is hereby given that during the intended improvements, a blue light, immediately followed by a rocket, will be burnt from the upper part of the Light-house every *half hour*, from sunset to sunrise, commencing on the 1st November, 1879, and so continuing for a period of three months from that date.
Further notice, with particulars of the new light, will be given in due course.
By Direction of the Government of India,

A DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 4th September 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 755, 814, 1881, 829, 70a, and 748B.
Light list for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1165, 115, 1172, and 108a.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 469.
Light list for 1879.
If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1st. To receive and adopt the Accounts and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of [illegible]

[illegible] મુલજી જેઠાની કું,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th September to 5th October, 1879, both days inclusive.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1879.

What with Parsi and Mahomedan holidays and the interest taken in the trial of Nursey Kessowjee, business has been a good deal interfered with this week, and in no branch have operations been really active. Piece Goods are pretty steady, and clearances are being made from the bazaar at a fair average rate, but other articles of import are quiet; and, as before, the absence of produce prevents activity in exports. There are evident signs, however, of busier times being near at hand, in the fact that receipts of Cotton are increasing and that Seeds are coming in more freely. Small parcels of the new crop of Gingelly Seed have already arrived, and as the yield promises to be not only large but of good quality, an active business will probably be doing in it in the course of a few weeks; considerable freight engagement for November, December, January shipments to the Mediterranean ports having latterly been made.

Crop accounts throughout the whole of the presidency continue most favourable, and the early crops are now pretty well assured. In some few districts, however, rain is wanted for the sowing of the late crops.

The sale of the Nursey, Fleming and Alexandria Mills, to which we alluded in our last, has been postponed by the Court to 3rd proximo, and the Court has also ordered the Albert Mills—for which a private offer of Rs. 1,70,000 had been made—to be sold by public auction on 13th proximo.

Money.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending on the 20th inst., showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of nearly 15 lacs, due mainly to increased trade requirements, but it seems generally expected that to-day's statement will show that the demand was merely of a temporary character, owing as much to the holidays as anything else. In the meantime no change has been made in rates of interest and discount, nor is it anticipated that any advance will be made for a few weeks yet, although it is merely a question of time when the upward movement will commence, the position of the bank being by no means too strong when we take into account the probable extent of the trade we shall have to face with the opening of the season.

Exchange.—The transactions for this mail have been very limited in amount, but the market has ruled extremely steady throughout, and rates have only moved 1-32d. per Rupee. Business opened on Monday last on the basis of 1s. 7 29-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 3-32d. for 3 months' Credits, but with a weaker feeling apparent, a decline of 1-32d. was established. On Tuesday the position remained unaltered, except that only one bank was a buyer at the minimum rate, but on Wednesday the tone was firmer, and rates recovered to their opening level. Thursday as usual brought us news of the previous day's biddings for Council drafts in London, but the result being about what was expected, a shade over 1s. 7 13-16d., no change took place; nor has there been any quotable movement in the market since, although the quotation for Bar Silver in London has declined in the meantime from 51⅝d. to 9-16, and shipments of £130,000 for this port advised by Thursday's P. & O. steamer for Southampton. Closing quotations are accordingly the same as for last steamer, viz:— Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 29-32d.; 3 months' sight 1s. 8 1-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 1 3-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8⅛d. to 5-32d. per Rupee.

For future delivery there has been no great amount of business doing latterly, the difference made, viz, 1s. 32d. advance for November and 1s. 32d. per month forward, being apparently insufficient to attract buyers, while there are practically no private bills offering.

As regards the position of the market there is nothing whatever new to report. To all present appearance rates seem likely to maintain somewhere about their present level for some time yet, but with the first commencement of active export operations we may look for a steady improvement.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts are quoted nominally at Rs. 217 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. per tael.

Government Paper.—Owing to the decline advised from London and Calcutta, our market opened after the holidays with a very weak feeling at Rs. 92⅞ for Fours, and Rs. 99⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. Since then the tendency has continued downward, and at the close there are sellers, but few buyers at Rs. 92½ for Fours, Rs. 99⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—The market was strong in the early part of the week, but latterly has been quieter and somewhat irregular as regards prices. *Bank* Shares are steady. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 665, National at Rs. 110; Agra have advanced from Rs. 125 to Rs. 126. *Land* Shares are quiet and easier, Colaba having receded to Rs. 840 and Frere to Rs. 118. The annual report of the latter company has just been issued, showing profits amounting to Rs. 11,116-11-3, or at the rate of about 15-16 per cent. per annum. *Press* Companies are in better request of late, and in most cases quotations show an advance on the week. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares, after being active and advancing, have latterly been dull and irregular, all but a few of the leading companies showing a slight decline from the highest point. With an active demand both for Goods and Yarns at paying prices, and the prospect of an ample and cheap supply of the raw material, the outlook for well managed concerns is undoubtedly favourable, but the uncertainty regarding the sale of the Mills now in liquidation, necessarily exercises a restrictive influence on the market, and large investors, instead of buying shares in going concerns, seem more inclined to hold off on the chance of picking up a bargain amongst the Mills now for sale.

Piece Goods.—A fair steady business is passing in the bazaar, where the clearances during the past week are estimated at about 1,600 to 1,700 packages at previous prices; but in view of weaker accounts from Manchester, dealers have shown little disposition to replace unless tempted by a reduction of As. 1 to As. 2 per piece. Importers, as a general rule, have only been able to make this concession in exceptional cases, and transactions to arrive therefore have been comparitively limited. The future of the market, however, is still full of promises. Accounts from up-country show that there is every probability of a comparitively active demand prevailing throughout the season, while the conservative policy, now adopted by importers, not to mention the reduced production in England for some time back, is likely to prevent the market being upset by excessive supplies.

Twist.—The active buying of the previous fortnight has apparently stocked buyers for the time being, and in all the standard counts, both of Dyed and Grey Yarns, we reduce quotations Annas ½ per lb. The stock, however, is not heavy, and should home advices afford a strengthening influence we should probably see a rapid recovery. In *Local* Yarns a fairly large business continues to be done both for internal consumption and export, and prices, although no higher, are well supported.

Metals.—*Copper.*—In comparison with the moderate extent of supplies a large business has been done latterly, and prices have further advanced As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is strong and advancing with small stocks, and we advance our quotations As. 12 to Re. 1 per cwt. *Iron* has taken a decided turn for the better, owing to the improvement at home, and a fair business has been done latterly at a rise in prices of As. 4 to Re. 1 per candy.

Coals.—The arrival of two or three large Cape cargoes, which were rather overdue, has supplied the ready demand for the time being, and prevented the advance in rates, which otherwise seemed probable, but the market, nevertheless, is very steady. To arrive no fresh business is reported. There are buyers at low rates, but practically no sellers. For October shipment, via Cape, the following are nominal quotations to-day:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 20	per ton	alongside.
Cardiff	,, 20	,,	,,
Laird's Welsh Hartley	,, 18½	,,	,,
Watson's Hartley	,, 18	,,	,,

Cotton:—So far as actual business goes we have scarcely had a quieter week in Cotton since the break of the Monsoon. Owing to large receipts at the American ports, and a limited demand in Liverpool on the part of the trade, the home telegrams during the early part of the week were dull and depressed, and prices here gave way in sympathy Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, but the recovery in Liverpool, consequent on the result of stock taking, although there confined to American, has rendered sellers here less eager to do business, and the market at the close must accordingly be called firm at the decline.

Although now that the rains are coming to an end, receipts from up-country are increasing, stocks on the spot have run down to a very low ebb, and there is next to nothing of decent quality obtainable. The transactions for export have accordingly been limited in the extreme, say about 600 bales during the week; while the purchases for local consumption have only been about 1,200 bales. We must look for a considerable increase in the latter item, however, when the mills now standing are brought into work, and as supplies up-country are very limited, there will not be much room for export business until New Crop begins to be available.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877
For the week	7,850	1,814	972
Total since 1st Sept.	18,724	7,429	3,420
Total since 1st Jany.	784,494	865,830	988,619

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have only been 245 bales, making a total of 603,398 bales since 1st January against 705,575 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—The latest telegram from the Commissioner of the Berars says: "Cotton Crops flourishing; prospects very good;" and this is equally applicable to all other districts. Omrawuttee promises to be a very early yield, and Broach will, in all probability, be much earlier than last year, but Dhollera will not be specially early, while Dharwar is three weeks to a month late in getting a start. As, however, the weather is everything that could be desired, the out-turn may be no less for the later sowing, and taking prospects all round, at the moment everything may be said to be in favor of a large yield of good quality.

No further transactions in New Crop have been reported this week.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 228	= 5⅞d.
,, Omra (nominal)	,, 223	= 5⅛d.
F.G.F. Do.	,, 219	= 5 17/32d.
G.F. Do.	,, 212	= 5 11/32d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	,, 222	= 5 19/32d.
F.G F. Do.	,, 214	= 5 13/32d.
G.F. Do.	,, 209	= 5 9/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar, Nov. dely.	,, 202	= 5⅛d.
,, Compta	,, 204	= 5 5/32d.
,, Westerns	,, 201	= 5 3/32d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomra, Feby. delivery	,, 205	= 5⅛d.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The fact of the actual stock in Liverpool being returned at 41,000 below the estimate renders it pretty well certain that there will be a pinch for ready cotton betwixt now and the beginning of November, and even at the present reduced scale of consumption, it will scarcely be possible to prevent a rise in prices. So far American only has recovered in value, but Surats are cheaper in proportion, and will probably have their turn.

The visible supply of cotton for all Europe compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	900,000	1,020,620	1,335,040
,, ,, ,, Surats	384,000	310,550	328,110
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	2,46,000	387,220	598,160
,, London	63,000	23,010	28,900
American Afloat	40,000	24,000	14,000
E. Indian ,,	77,000	106,000	63,000
Total	426,000	540,230	704,060
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¾d.	6⅛d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5⅛d.	5 1-16d.	5⅛d
Difference	1⅝d.	1 7-16d.	1⅛d.

The American crop figures to date afford the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	130,000	96,000	42,800
,, Exports to U K	17,000	11,000	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	1,000	4,000	......
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	252,000	242,500	83,800
,, Exports to U K ,,	47,000	27,700	12,100
,, ,, Continent. ,,	7,000	4,000	6,100
,, Stock at the Ports	190,000	172,000	128,000
Saturday's Receipts	23,000	18,000	8,000

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—Arrivals latterly, although still comparitively small, have been rather more liberal, and prices are a shade easier. We quote to-day Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-5 according to quality. *Rapeseed* is dull and quite out of demand for export, at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 for Gujrat and Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-9 for Cawnpore. *Gingelly.*—Small sample parcels of New White Khandeish are now coming to hand, and the quality being good, have been taken up for local consumption at Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½ per candy. For October delivery contracts are said to have been made at Rs. 42, and there are sellers but no buyers further forward at Rs. 40 per candy, and for "Mixed" January delivery at Rs. 38 per candy.

Wheat.—Short supplies and strong advices from home have enabled dealers to advance prices Re. 1½ per candy during the week, but even at the rise there is very little obtainable of a quality suitable for export. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 40 to Rs. 40½; No. 2, Rs. 37½ to Rs. 39 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,700
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425 xd.
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	75
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	400
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.*	580

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	40	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-0
Carolas	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-8-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-3-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-7-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-5-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 18-15-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-14-

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd September as compared with that for 16th September:—

Liabilities.	16th Sept. Rs. A. P.	23rd Sept. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910 0 0	20,94,860 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,39,08,809 5 11	2,92,30,169 1 3
Other Deposits	1,85,97,793 5 11	1,94,58,734 3 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,09,625 14 0	6,38,685 8 4
Sundries	12,21,445 4 3	12,58,434 2 9
Rs.	7,64,32,583 14 1	7,26,78,674 0 2

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,25,91,960 2 0	1,18,37,417 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	65,86,195 4 6	66,10,278 6 11
Credits on ditto	97,83,198 15 5	77,95,856 4 5
Bills Discounted	1,58,84,969 12 0	1,57,33,765 11 2
Balances with other Banks	4,74,442 5 0	4,69,590 14 4
Bullion	......	......
Dead Stock	9,57,675 7 1	9,61,302 5 8
Stamps	8,727 5 0	9,003 7 1
Sundries	2,71,164 6 11	2,71,800 1 3
Cash at Head Office	1,20,27,461 3 7	1,44,41,939 11 8
Do. at Branches	1,78,43,679 0 7	1,45,50,220 1 8
	7,64,32,583 14 1	7,26,78,674 0 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Vellore, 1,631 tons, Captain A. Thomas, will sail to-day for Bangkok, in ballast.

The schooner Gulanar, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The ship Loch Ness, 1,190 tons, Captain A. Foreshaw, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,896 Indian maunds salt.

The ship Loch Lang, 1,203 tons, Captain C. L. Boldchild, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,480 Indian maunds salt.

The steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. Baldwin, sailed on Saturday last for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 967 pilgrims.

The steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The s.s. Bengal, 1,338 tons, Captain J. Rowley, sailed on Saturday last for Mauritius, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cassum Jacob, 2 women, and 4 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Major Vebert and 78 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co. s.s. Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. S. H. Hemsay, Mr. N. R. Oliver, Mr. Rodrigues, and 13 deck.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co.'s steamship Media, 1387 tons, Commander P. Crillovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste (1st September), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hobres and child, and twenty deck.

The Hall Line s.s. Speke Hall, 1,7?0 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—232 kegs nails, 1,699 packages piece goods, 211 bales twist, 25 cases stout, 200 kegs red lead, 879 bars and 718 bundles iron, 60 iron plates, 9,104 bundles iron hoops, 30 cases iron, 52 cases slates, 9 packages earthenware, 191 packages glassware, 1,559 ingots copper, 285 cases brass, 5 cases brass and copper, 28 packages paint, 50 barrels green copperas, 5,125 plates spelter, 208 cases soap, 18 cases biscuits, 225 casks fireclay, 47 packages steel, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Medea (s)	Crillovich	Trieste, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Madura (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.
	Bengal (s)	Rowley	Mauritius.
	H. Bolckow (s)	Crowden	Bussorah.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Vingorla, Magenis, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Vellore, Thoms, to Bangkok.
Ship Loch Ness, Foreshaw, to Calcutta.
Ship Loch Long, Boldchild, to Calcutta.
Schooner Gulanar, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Houghton	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug 6.
25	City of Carthage (s)	Jack	Liverpool, Aug 23.
	Lady Palmerston	Mills	Liverpool, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.—Steamers City of Agra, Sirdhana and Eldorado. Ship Battle Abbey. Barque River Indus.

Sept. 24.—Steamers Meinam, Castore and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Lactura, St. Marnock, Champion and Philosopher.

PASSENGERS.

Per Houghton—5 Pilgrims.
Per City of Carthage—Mrs Cabb, Mrs. Sterndale, Mr and Mrs Brunie and child, Miss Grewar, Mr Ogilvy and Mr. Dickson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Lady Palmerston—17th September, Cross Hill in Lat 00-57 S, Long 87-24 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
26	El Dorado (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	......	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
25	Almora (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Carnatic (s)	......	Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 27.

From Liverpool.

Olympia s—35 casks empty sodawater bottles, Framjee, Sands and Co.
Italia s—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Macedonia s—45 cases clay tobacco pipes, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russooljee; 100 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 10 packages paints, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 4 cases cotton thread, Esmaljee Fesoofbhoy.
Sidonia s—1 cask whiskey, C Bouneviälle and Co.
Anglia s—4 casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

From London.

Hindostan s—7 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Singapore s—4 hhds. and 15 cases claret, and 1 qr. cask and 20 cases vermouth, C Bouneviälle and Co.
Zambesi s—111 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed; 125 cases candles, Gulabchund Roopchund; 410 boxes bar silver (Rs. 10,10,000), The C M Bank of I L and China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 27.

For London.

Sumatra s—4 cases shawls, Framjee, Sands and Co; 6 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,000). The C M Bank of I L and China; 10 boxes silver coins (Rs. 70,000), The N Bank of India.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—1 case beeswax, F Masotti and Co.

For Genoa.

Persia s—27 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—9 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Alexandria.

Sumatra s—7 boxes silver coins (Rs 23,600), David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—175 cwts onions, Hasun Babun, 10 packages cloves, Cuma Ramjee; 10 packages cloves, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 7 bales twist, Abdool Cadur Esmalljee; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 56½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 60 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmal and Co; 2 chests opium, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, F N Pestwalla; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—9 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, Johareemull Umirimull; 50 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 17 chests opium, Hazareemull Nursingdass; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 59½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 4 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram.

For Yokohama.

Kashgar s—38 cwts gum, Tyebelly Jafferbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—September 29.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

477-79—In person (a pauper)—Shaik Oosman Shaik Ebrahim vs Ludha Ebrahim—In person
478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others—R Skipsey and Craigie, L and O.
481-79—Muljee and B—Shreeram Soorutram vs Vellbai.
484-79—Shapurjee and T—Goverdhundass Purshotumdass vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

268-78—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Hurruckchund Soorutram—Smith and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
168-79—Craigie, L and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others vs Kerroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-79—Rimington, H and C—Ludha Nathoo vs Jewandass Morarjee and others—Shapurjee and T and in person—Part heard.
403-79—Balkrishna and B—Parwati vs Govind Luxmon Bhil and another—Macfarlane and G.
74-79—Rimington, H and C—Ally Elfreh vs The Bombay and Persian Nav. Co—Prescot and W.
477-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Dayabhoy Dayaram—Tyabjee and S.
45-79—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Jehangir Gustadjee and others.
52-79—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Dhurumsey Khimjee vs Muncherjee Ruttonjee and others.
2-79—Shapurjee and T—Cursondass Vulubdass and others vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardesheer and H.
458-79—Janardhen—Peroshaw Dhunjeebhoy vs Bhickajee and another—Pestonjee K.
564-78—Bhaishunker and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 26.

Voyle, Captain, 29th Punjaub N I, on leave, from Thull.
Evers, Surg, from furlough, from England.
Godfrey, Major, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Sedden, Lieut, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Surat.
Smith, Captain, R A, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Trafford, 2nd Lieut, 7th Fusiliers, to rejoin, from England.
Bruce, Actg Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Surat.
Martin, Captain, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Preston, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 27.

Anderson, Lieut, Poona Horse, from leave, to Sirur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 18.

Major Hamond, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Nowgong to Kamptee, and join E Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Captain F J Burridge, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Nusseerabad, and join E Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The following officers, having passed parts I and II, examination B have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the army:—Captains Hore, 20th Bombay N I; Tandy, 8th Bombay N I; Harrison, 30th Bombay N I; Forjett, 26th Bombay N I; Porteous, Madras Staff Corps; de St Laurent, 28th N I.

Lieut Peel, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Kuram, and join G Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

Lieut Marston, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Sitapur to Kuram, and join C Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

First class Veterinary Surgeon Anderson, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Sitapur to Kuram, and join C Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

Lieut Wodehouse, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Rawal Pindi, and join I Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, into which he has been appointed.

Lieut Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is reported to have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee at Bombay.

Lieut Meade, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Peshawar, and join No 13 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Riding-master D N Smith, 15th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England by the first troopship, for duty at the depot.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 27th September, 1879.

The undermentioned promotions are sanctioned in Letter F Company, viz:—
No 385 Serjeant F T Breman to be Cr Serjt.
,, 410 Vol J A Da Gama to be Lce Corporal.
,, 433 Vol P Johnston to be Lce Corporal.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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English Political and Social Letter.
The Army.

St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY. SEVENTH CHORAL FESTIVAL. THURSDAY, OCT. 2nd, 1879.

6 p. m.

Service ....Tallis Festival.
Magnificat / Nunc Dimittis ... Arnold in A.
Anthem ...."The Heavens are telling"......Haydn.
(With full Orchestral accompaniment.)

The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. Higgins, Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, Poona.

The Offertory (after deducting expenses) will be devoted to the Indo-British Institution.

Admission will be by Ticket to be obtained at the Cathedral Vestry. Books of the Music, Hymns, &c., may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. and at Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited. Price 4 Annas each.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, 3rd October. Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Military Naval and Volunteer Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Do and two Ladies	,, 10
Non-Volunteer Single	,, 12
Do. and two Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies' Ticket	,, 5

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., KEMP & Co., and THACKER & Co., Limited.

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R., Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R., Honorary Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot reach GUNESH KHIND before THURSDAY NIGHT, the 2nd October, 1879, should be ADDRESSED to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, Poona, 26th September 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MacEWEN—September 28th, at the Victoria Gardens, the wife of N. MacEwen, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MOYLE—September 16th, at Allahabad, Charles M. Moyle, son of the late Colonel C. A. Moyle, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—September 21st, at Kasauli, the wife of T. A. Cox, District Engineer, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.
FRASER—September 21th, at Howrah, the wife of Colonel G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 39th (the Allygurh) Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
KNYVETT—September 19th, at Dehra, the wife of A. Vansittart Knyvett, Esq., of a daughter.
STOKOE—September 16th, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of Captain Stokoe, 7th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.
VAN HAEFTEN—September 26th, at Madras, the wife of William Van Haeften, Government Telegraph, of a son.
WRIGHT—September 26th, at Allahabad, the wife of T. Herbert Wright, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

BAINBRIDGE—DRING—September 22nd, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by Rev. F. T. Stewart-Dyer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Bainbridge, 4th Sikhs, to Blanche Marion, third daughter of Major W. Dring, A. P. D. (H M's 83rd Regiment).
HOFF—HART—September 15th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, William Williamson Hoff, to Temperance Letitia, third daughter of the late T. L. Hart, H. E. I. C. S.
SMITH—DALLIMORE—September 20th, at St John's-in-the-Wilderness, Dharmsala, by the Rev. J. Hocking Gilbert Leslie Smith, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Hazelden, eldest daughter of the late G. R. Dallimore, Esq., C.E.

DEATHS.

DE ST. DALMAS—September 21st, at Ulwur, Rajputana, Margaret Christina, the dearly loved wife of H. G. Emeric De St. Dalmas, Missionary, aged 27 years.
FULLER—July 31st, at Murree, George Fuller, Quartermaster, 9th Lancers, aged 53 years.
MACPHERSON—September 17th, at Karnal, Captain George Ewen Macpherson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, aged 36.
RICHARDS—September 22nd, at Cottayam, Travancore, David Fenn, the child of Reverend W. J. Richards, C. M. S., aged 11 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1879.

The arrival of Yakub Khan in the British camp simplifies greatly the task which we have now to carry through in Afghanistan. The Amir has done the best thing he could, both for his own sake as well as ours in throwing in his lot with us, and he must now be absolved from the guilt of complicity in the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions. However culpable he may have been in neglecting to take precautions for the safety of his guest before the outbreak; however weak and slow were his measures for the suppression of that outbreak; and although a suspicion must still remain that, knowing of the danger that was brewing, he yet failed to warn Sir Louis Cavagnari of his perilous position, we must at least conclude that the attack was not the work of the Amir himself, and that it did not even meet with his sympathy. As we have already pointed out, now that Yakub Khan's position towards us has been assured, and now that we know he fully means to adhere to the British alliance, the task we have to perform will be the comparatively simple one of seating him firmly on that throne from which his mutinous soldiery have expelled him. The position, in fact, is no worse now than it was at the signing of the Treaty of Gandamack. There were many then who did not believe in the value of that treaty until we had shown our strength at Kabul. Sir Louis Cavagnari, among others, unfortunately thought otherwise, and he, as well as the country at large, have paid the penalty of that mistake. But what has now to be done, is to repair that error and to complete the work, which ought never to have been abandoned until carried to its only possible and logical conclusion. There will doubtless be some fighting at Kabul, but probably the resistance will turn out insignificant. The rebels have neither organisation or qualified leaders; and what is of greater importance, they do not appear to have enlisted the sympathy of the country at large in their cause. We shall hold Kabul and Kandahar, and in Yakub Khan's name will reduce Afghanistan to thorough subjection, disbanding the present army and appropriating the revenues to defray our own military expenses. The Amir, in short, will be reduced to the position of the Nizam at Hyderabad, or the Gaekwar at Baroda, and thus at last will the Afghan campaign of 1878-79 be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. We are told that Kabul is in a state of anarchy, and in that condition it is likely to remain until the British cannon is heard thundering at the gates of the guilty city. Our war, in short, is likely to be with Kabul alone; for now that Yakub Khan accompanies our troops, the greater tribes or the people at large will not likely join issue with the rebels. As we have on a former occasion pointed out, neither the mutinous regiments nor the Kabulis themselves are much liked by the inhabitants of the country—many of whom are peaceful cultivators and traders—and in establishing peace and order everywhere, we will probably meet with the sympathy, if not the assistance, of the great mass of the people. Of course, we must be prepared for treachery and assassination. These things even the Afghans themselves experience at each other's hands. But we are much better known now than we were in 1840, while we have acquired a distinct reputation for justice and fair dealing, which reputation has not declined during the recent occupation of certain parts of the country by our troops. Then, again, we must not confound the plundering raids of a few marauders as the acts of the whole nation. It took many years of British rule in India before these things ceased, and so will it in Afghanistan. The country cannot be reduced to order in a day, but it would be a mistake, because there are difficulties in the way, to shirk that task. For our part, we are sanguine that most of these difficulties will disappear so soon as we make up our minds to firmly encounter and overcome them. Yakub Khan, before the outbreak took place, was preparing to march across the Bamian at the head of 8,000 men, and surely half that number of Indian troops will suffice to perform the work which he had in contemplation—the pacification of the northern parts of Afghanistan. So soon, therefore, as Kabul, Khelat-i Ghilzai, and Ghuzni are in our hands we shall probably hear that flying columns are being organized for the purpose of reducing to order the further and more distant parts of the country. Thus only can the provisions of the Treaty of Gandamack be carried into practical effect, and thus only can the Afghan question be satisfactorily solved.

Mr. Caird is evidently no believer in Mr. Hyndman's theory as to the bankruptcy of India. The former gentleman's testimony ought to go far in correcting the unfortunate impression which has recently been gaining ground in England that India under British rule had become exhausted, that the country is a poor one, barely supporting a half starved population taxed to the last degree by the exactions of an embarrassed Government. Of course, that idea is no more correct than the old one which pictured the "Gorgeous East" as a land overflowing with wealth. Our countrymen at home are always rushing to extremes on these subjects; and it is a pity that men of sound common sense, capable of forming moderate and just views upon Indian subjects do not, like Mr. Caird, visit the country a little oftener. But unfortunately for India, mono-maniacs of the Hyndman-Fawcett school have gained the ear of the people, and the "impoverished" and "bankrupt" idea is the one which for the nonce is popular. But here is what an unbiassed observer has to say about the actual condition of the "poor ryot," of whose supposed grievances we hear far too much. Writing of Lower Bengal, Mr. Caird says:—"The people are, on the whole, well-to-"do. They have all good stocks of rice, some of "them have four years' stores by them, stored in "round stocks of unhusked rice. There is no poor "law, and until recent famine years there were "no poor. If we compare with our agricul-"tural labourers (in England) these people with "their little farms, their cattle, and their rice, I "fear the Indian has the better lot so far as the "enjoyment of life is concerned. He is his own "master, works hard at seed time and harvest, "but has long spells of light work or no work be-"tween." Writing of the journey between Multan and Calcutta as a whole, Mr. Caird says:—"The "country is richly cultivated—the land beauti-"fully managed. Palm trees are seen over-"topping every woodland—vast sweeps of "verdure stretch from the railway in the rice "districts, grain and other late crops are in "many places covering the ground from which "the rice has been carried. The plantain, with "its broad shining leaves throws its cooling shade "over the workers at the wells. Parrots and "other birds of gay plumage perch on the "telegraph wires. Verily it is a goodly country—"from Multan to Calcutta, a splendid train of "magnificent land for 1,600 miles." Of Eastern Bengal Mr. Caird also says, that to the eye of an agriculturist the country is magnificent. Landing at the different ports during the voyage from Calcutta to Madras, Mr. Caird came to the conclusion that the people looked well-fed and comfortable, while of the southern part of the Madras Presidency he affirmed that the words used by the Duke of Wellington in 1804 with regard to the valley of the Cauvery are strictly applicable in the present day. Said the Duke—"Innumerable canals are cut from the "river from its rise in the western moun-"tains until it falls into the sea. And "these happy countries are certain of a crop "whether rains are abundant or otherwise." At Trichinopoly, Mr. Caird writes:—"Since the time "when Clive lived here in a house standing at "the foot of the Rock, and from times much "more recent, population has largely increased. "Prices have risen, railways have been made, "export markets have been opened up, irriga-"tion has been improved, life and property are "secure, but the land revenues decline. And for "the reason that no limit being placed to the "sub-division of property, thereby every en-"couragement is given to the increase of popu-"lation." At Metapollium at the foot of the Nilgherries the scenes of want and famine during the recent scarcity were dreadful, and thousands of people were said to have died. And yet, says Mr. Caird, how soon do all traces of famine disappear? Along the road he traversed a tramway was being constructed upon which "men, women, and boys were all engaged, and "all were active, well fed and cheerful. Even "children who are the first to fail in famine "seemed swarming in the villages." In the Penar valley where the famine the year before was very severe, Mr. Caird saw no signs of want of labour either for man or beast. Here are his remarks after journeying for two or three days in these districts:—"The general ap-"pearance of the country is much richer "than Mysore. The fields are small, and as "the various processes of cultivation are going "on the people are all out, and look pic-"turesque in their divers coloured garments—"some planting, some reaping, others on the "threshing floor with the oxen treading out "the corn, and here and there a shepherd and "his boy leading and following their flocks. "The groundnut which yields oil and is largely "exported is being dug out and gathered, nu-"merous parties working in line under the "superintendence of the cultivators. Women "and children are all busy." These few extracts represent the tenor of Mr. Caird's remarks as he journeys through India. In by far the greater number of districts he saw nothing but signs of more than average prosperity, and of a people whose lot in life he fears must be considered better than that of the overworked and underpaid farm labourer in England. Not that there is an overabundance of riches among the cultivating classes. Except in a few favoured districts, or where there have been exceptional circumstances at work, such as the production of American cotton in Dharwar, the ryot is not over-wealthy. But still, as a whole, his lot distinctly is a good one, and will compare favourably with that of any peasantry in the world.

Doubtless there are in India wide tracts of country such as are to be found in the Orissa the Bellary, the Sholapur, and other famine-stricken provinces where the people are poor, the soil barren, and where the population is diminishing both in prosperity and in numbers. Mr. Caird's experiences of these districts have not yet been published. When they are, we shall doubtless receive some valuable hints as to what is wrong. But in the meantime we anticipate that Mr. Caird must have noticed that those portions of India to which we have above referred, and about which we have quoted his remarks, are all of them well wooded. It is a fact that throughout India wherever we have trees we have a productive soil and an absence from severe drought. The sources of such fertilizing rivers as the Ganges in the North, and the Cauvery in the South, are still protected by forest lands, and as a consequence we have there running waters the whole year round, where the happy countries, as the Duke of Wellington said, are certain of a crop whether the rains are abundant or not. But in those other districts to which we have referred, where famine and drought are becoming almost the normal condition of affairs, not a tree or bush is to be seen for miles; the hills are bare, the soil is barren, and the springs and watercourses for the greater part of the year are dried up. If the present forest policy of the Bombay Government shall result in time in bringing the now almost desert districts of the Western Deccan back to prosperity, and back to productiveness; if these districts shall, when that policy has had full effect, be brought to resemble the other and happier parts of India, whose prosperous condition Mr. Caird describes, then, indeed, will our present legislators have earned the title of public benefactors.

We have already described the road from Ali Kheyl to the Shuturgurdan, and have pointed out that from the former spot to Kushi, where General Baker is now located—a distance of thirty-six miles—there is hardly a blade of grass or forage of any kind. From the Shuturgurdan to Kushi the road is excessively steep and winding, and will have to be much improved before it will be practicable for big guns. Once at Kushi the army will be able to supplement its resources by requisitioning the surrounding country for provisions. At the time the ill-fated Envoy passed on his way to Kabul, the fields were covered with crops of maize and barley, which must now be ripe. Zergoon Shahr, to which point we learn by telegram General Baker was on Saturday to have moved a portion of his brigade, lies seven miles from Kushi. Ten miles further is Zaludabad on the Logar river, only one day's march from Kabul, so that our advance guard is now within forty-eight hours of that city. Taking into account the difficulties which have had to be surmounted, the progress that has been made in pushing forward the army of retribution is very satisfactory. Kabul will now in a few days be in our possession.

There is one matter upon which the Bengal army is distinctly ahead of those of Bombay or Madras. We refer to uniform and equipment. A recent Bengal order lays down that "the summer "uniform of all native infantry regiments shall "be khaki, and that no other colour will be "authorized;" and the sooner that order is extended to the military forces of the other Presidencies the better. Much of the reputation for inferior physique under which the sepoys of Madras and Bombay labour must be ascribed to the ridiculous dress the men wear. If clad in the wide breeches and leggings, with the loose tunic now general in Bengal, the Bombay sepoy would compare far more favourably with his brother of the North. Why has not the becoming and suitable uniform, issued out to the Bombay regiments of the Malta expedition, been made general? The Indian sepoy, when clad in the loose Zouave style of dress, looks a real soldier; but when buttoned up inside the tight fitting tunic and the black ill-fitting trousers of a bye-gone age, he looks a ridiculous imitation. Many of the Bombay regiments also have adopted the peaked Pathan cap round which to wind their pugrees. To Bengalis and men from the Punjab, a little Maratha sepoy wearing a Pathan cap looks as ridiculous and out of place as would a Frenchman in a Highland kilt. Surely it is possible to devise a uniform for the Bombay sepoy that will be both suitable and serviceable, and that will look smart besides. Perhaps a dress similar to that worn by Jacob's Rifles, with the addition of a Maratha turban, would meet the case.

We publish to-day another interesting communication from our correspondent with the force holding the Shuturgurdan, in which the difficulties that General Roberts has to content with in organizing the advance are vividly described. The loss of camels on the Kandahar side during the late campaign cannot be put down at less than 30,000, and now we learn that over 14,000 died in the Kurrum Valley as well. Putting down the loss in the Khyber at 8,000, we have thus a total of over 50,000 camels—a string of baggage animals that if put together would, without exaggeration, reach from the Indus to Herat! Our correspondent informs us that the Ghilzais are sending in their ponies and Khorassan camels for the use of the army; and, as the present is the kafila season, our troops will have no difficulty in thoroughly reorganising the transport service when they reach Kabul. But it will cost money.

We would draw the attention of the authorities to the letter from "An Englishman" which appears elsewhere. The incident which our correspondent describes demands instant investigation; for, as he remarks, if outrages upon Europeans are permitted to go unpunished they will soon become common. Individual Englishmen are scattered singly all over India, so that it is very necessary for their safety that it should hold good in the future, as it has done in the past, that to offer them molestation is to draw down sure and prompt punishment.

We learn that Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer, is to take Mr. Peile's place at the Secretariat as a temporary measure. Mr. Arthur Pollen will act for Mr. Naylor, and Mr. Walker, Assistant Judge at Poona, will act for Mr. Pollen at Sholapur.

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

ADVANCE GUARD, SHUTURGURDAN, Sept. 18

On the 13th inst., two days after the unmolested occupation of the Pass, Nawab Sir Gholam Hussain Khan, K. C. S. I., accompanied by a brother and a nephew of Padshah Khan, Chief of the Ahmedzai section of the Ghilzais, and late Prime Minister of Shere Ali Khan, rode into our camp from the Kabul direction, to the intense relief of everybody. The Nawab, who had been knighted for the valuable services he had rendered as Political Assistant to the Kandahar column, had started some few days previous to the massacre, to assist Sir Louis Cavagnari in his political duties. When within two marches of Kabul he received a message from the Amir, begging him to postpone his entry for a few days on account of the disturbed state of the city. Three days after, he received information of the terrible tragedy which had been enacted there, together with a letter from Yakub Khan, begging him to wait where he was until a suitable escort should arrive to see him safe back into British territory. The old gentleman complied with both requests, thereby probably saving his own life and those of his followers, and at the same time performing the most valuable service which he could possibly have rendered, by bringing in with him representatives from the now most powerful and influential man in Afghanistan—the great Ghilzai Chief, the ruler of some 35,000 fighting men, and the owner of the very territory which the advanced guard at present dominates.

Directly the Nawab, accompanied by the various Ghilzai sirdars, reached the tent of the officer commanding the advanced guard, carpets were at once spread, and a small darbar or *levée* held. The old Nawab had arrived without tents, food, or baggage, having left everything behind, in order the more speedily to reach British territory. A contribution was at once levied on the British officers, and in a quarter of an hour he was furnished with everything. The old gentleman seemed to fully recognize the providential escape which he had had from the jaws of death, and for half an hour chatted freely with us. He seemed to think that Yakub Khan had suffered much both in mind and body from the effects of his long imprisonment, that he had entirely lost his personal influence in Kabul, and that, though he had a decided partiality for the British, nevertheless he was afraid to evince it for fear of arousing the religious hatred of his bigoted subjects. He rather astonished us by saying that really only two Kabuli regiments were engaged in the attack of the Residency, though assisted by many of the city people. Some 210 Kabulis were buried next day. As related in a former letter of mine Sir Louis Cavagnari received what was evidently his death wound from a sword cut over the head; for protection his body was placed at the foot of one of the walls of the house which, when it fell in, covered it, and thus preserved it from the vile outrageous mutilation to which all the other bodies were subjected. But the fate of the unfortunate Dr. Kelly excited the most intense horror and indignation throughout the force. The news ran like wildfire. A whisper of it had been heard the previous day, but it was thought too incredible, nevertheless the Nawab confirmed the information, having learnt the story from the Ghilzais, who were escorting him. When the defence was overcome the assailants rushed into the house and found the doctor lying helpless, desperately wounded. Dragging him outside, they subjected him to the most shameful mutilation, and then left him to linger till the next morning, when he died in the most horrible agony.

Poor young Hamilton, of the Guides, was mercifully shot dead. Poor boy, he did not look 20 when I last saw him when on his way through the Kurrum Valley in command of the Envoy's escort, yet he was envied by many as being the luckiest man in the Imperial army. Already a V. C., he told us that Cavagnari had promised to get him the order of the Durani Empire, whilst his pay was more than double what he would have received had he remained with his regiment. He seemed, however, to realize fully the dangerous duty on which he was proceeding.

On the 14th I accompanied the Nawab into Ali Kheyl, starting an hour before sunrise, and reaching the cantonment about 3 p. m. The Ghilzai sirdars, however, halted a day, in order to give the British authorities time to arrange for their reception. The Nawab on the way told me that the Ghilzais would assist the advance of the force by placing the whole of their carriage at our disposal. Already this assertion is confirmed, as hundreds of mules and camels are working, conveying supplies to the Shuturgurdan, and in another week I fancy their animals will be seen by the thousands plying between Karatiga and Kushi.

On the evening of the 13th Brigadier General Baker, late Military Secretary to the Governor General, rode in from Ali Kheyl and assumed command of the advance guard. He greatly interested us by telling us how the news of the distressing catastrophe of Wednesday week was received at Simla. On the night of Thursday the 4th, a telegram reached the Governor General to say that a Ghilzai had ridden into Ali Kheyl, saying that the Residency was being besieged. He, however, brought no letter with him. A few hours later a second messenger confirmed our worst fears. At 9, on the morning of Friday, the 5th instant, as the news was being telegraphed to Simla, *the wire broke* and for twelve hours the Governor General was left in terrible suspense. At 9 p. m. the unfinished message was received complete; at 9 30 p.m. the Military Secretary rode off to the Commander-in-Chief, and by 10 o'clock that same night the whole of the orders relative to the advance were promulgated!

That Sir Louis Cavagnari himself fixed the strength of the escort is well known. By the army at large it was ever thought perilously weak, and that he ought to have been accompanied by a regiment with a couple of Gatlings at the very least; but few know this, which is an undoubted fact, that Lord Lytton personally besought the late Envoy, not once or twice but repeatedly, not to proceed on his perilous and disastrous expedition, as he felt considerable doubt of its safety; but Sir Louis Cavagnari ever expressed the most perfect confidence concerning his safe return and of the ultimate success of his negociations, and repeatedly stated that he thought that there was no danger whatever.

The disgraceful condition into which the transport of the Kurrum Field Force has been permitted to drift demands the most searching investigation, and the responsible authorities should be called to account in no half hearted fashion. Again and again was the condition of the transport of this column reported to the head of the department, responsible for the proper supply of carriage, but no action was taken on these reports, beyond the despatching of some 1,500 bullocks from the Peshawur column. When a man has been some 15 years head of a department he is apt to slumber and to consider that he has done his duty and earned his pay by merely signing his name to a certain number of papers daily, and in this instance it seems but a repetition of the old story.

It is not more than one month ago since I had a long conversation with Shere Singh, the great camel chowdry and owner of the Punjab. He told me that up to the 1st March some 14,000 camels had been taken on the books of the Commissariat; of these 10,000 were actually his own property; of his camels 500 only survived; of the remaining 4,000 but 400 were alive. Thus the authorities in our little force alone had succeeded in killing upwards of 13,000 out of 14,000 camels, and leaving the survivors so weak that they were only reckoned fit to carry half loads. In fact, the three columns positively seemed to have been killing camels against one another. For my part I must say the charming nursery tales I heard in my early youth, in which I placed such implicit belief, concerning the hardy constitution of the camel and the unlimited number of days that this beast could go without food and water, I now consider as so many downright false and misleading statements.

Daily messengers gallop in with letters from Yakub Khan. The determined attitude of the Government has evidently filled him with fear and dread. Occupying the Shuturgurdan, we dominate and command the whole of the Logar Valley, and Kabul lies in the hollow of the palm of our hand; we merely require sufficient carriage to seize our prize. Yakub Khan has not turned out the trump card which he was supposed to have been. An uneasy feeling is about that he did not do quite all that he might have done to quell the outbreak at its commencement. The story of Daood Shah, the Commander-in-Chief, being killed or severely wounded, turns out now to be that he was merely hit by a couple of stones. However, the Amir, seeing our threatening attitude, has, during the past three days, commenced to take more resolute measures, and has already disbanded two infantry and three cavalry regiments. It barely requires a prophet to predict the ultimate fate of Afghanistan. Like Zululand it will be split up into three or four separate States, all independent of one another; whilst the fate of Kandahar is sealed, and it will henceforth become a British province. That a brigade will have to garrison Kabul for a couple of years at least, barely admits of doubt. Everywhere it is felt that the troubles of the Government only commence on the occupation of Kabul.

No time like the present could have possibly been more inopportune for the fresh outbreak of hostilities. Every native regiment has 15 per cent. of its strength on furlough and nearly half its British officers on leave. For instance, the two native regiments which seized the Shuturgurdan, viz, the 5th Goorkhas and 23rd Pioneers, had but 8 British officers with them, whereas they ought to have had 14; the two regiments ought to have together mustered 1,824, though they did not parade 1,100. At a time when every week is of the utmost consequence as the winter months are coming fast upon us and the Passes will be blocked with ten or fifteen feet of snow, the authorities find themselves entangled and at a standstill in the mire of transport difficulties, after having succeeded but a month ago in transporting the whole of the reserve ammunition of the army from Ali Kheyl back to Kurrum on return to the Rawul Pindee arsenal on conclusion of hostilities!

The cold on the very elevated plateau is intense after sunset and until an hour after sunrise; but so great is the indignation and so strong the feeling against the enemy, that the troops of all ranks are animated by one common impulse, and cheerfully sustain any hardships without a murmur, in the firm hope that a fortnight or three weeks hence will see them under the walls of that vile city, the very existence of which seems to be a reproach to them.

OUTRAGE ON A EUROPEAN BY NATIVES IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some ten or twelve days ago an outrageous attack was made near a village called Chitrawao, about thirty miles from Bhavnagar, by a party of Grassias on a European gentleman, Mr. Lang, an Assistant Engineer employed on the construction of the Kathiawar State Railway. The circumstances of the case show that the outrage was so unprovoked, and the maltreatment and indignities to which he was subjected so gross that unless the case is made an example of it will scarcely be safe for Europeans, even Government officials, to travel in this province, and the lives of Englishmen in Kathiawar may come to be held as cheap as in Afghanistan. Briefly the particulars are as follow:—

There has been a bad feeling among the Grassias and petty landholders against the railway engineers, owing to their objection to giving up land for the railway now under construction. An aggravated assault had been committed by a chowkidar, of the village of Chitrawao, on one of Mr. Lang's workpeople. The man's nose was cut open with a tulwar. Hereupon Mr. Lang had the chowkidar placed under arrest and sent in to Bhavnagar under a police guard. Hence a grudge on the part of the Grassias, who belong also to Chitrawao, against that gentleman. On the day of the occurrence, Mr. Lang was returning alone from his work to his camp on horseback along the railway ground. At an isolated spot he came upon a party of Grassias, also on horseback, headed by a thanadar's karkun, who apparently were awaiting his arrival. He noticed something unusual and threatening in their demeanour, and on his coming up to them they barred his passage and asked him why he had placed the chowkidar under arrest. Mr. Lang made some reply but this did not appear to satisfy the karkoon and Grassias, and they became still more insolent and threatening. Hereupon, Mr. Lang spurred his horse to make his way through the party when he was immediately struck by one of them a violent blow across the loins with a stick, which knocked him off his horse. Several of the Grassias then jumped upon him while on the ground and after a struggle, in which he was overpowered by numbers, they tied his hands behind his back and made him march before them to the village, a distance of more than a mile. Here they left him in charge of the guard at the village "chavdi." Probably thinking they had gone too far, the Grassias decamped. The guard also, after a while, left Mr. Lang, and after a detention of about two hours, he was able to return to his camp. It is evident that the whole thing was premeditated and planned, so as to surprise Mr. Lang without witnesses.

The worst part of the matter is that there appears an inclination on the part of a certain authority, who made some sort of enquiry into the case, to make light of it, if not to allow the case to drop altogether. It is, however, to be hoped, for the common safety of every Englishman in India, not to talk of our dignity and prestige, that the affair will not be allowed to rest or be hushed up. There is a cheap way for officials—political and other—to make capital with Government now-a-days, and that is to curry favour with natives even at the expense of injustice to AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bhavnagar, Sept. 24.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ARRIVAL OF THE AMIR IN THE BRITISH CAMP.

ANARCHY IN KABUL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The Amir, attended by his son, Sirdar Yahia Khan Daood Shah, and suite of forty-five members, with an escort of about 200 men, reached General Baker's camp at Kushi yesterday (Saturday) evening. The Amir had previously written to General Baker asking if he would receive him.

General Roberts goes to Kushi to-day from Shuturgurdan with the 9th Lancers, the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 92nd Highlanders.

The city of Kabul is said to be in a state of disturbance amounting to anarchy, and the gates are closed.

It is believed that Padshah Khan Ghilzai came with the Amir.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL BAKER'S BRIGADE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

General Baker advances a portion of his brigade to-day to Zergoon Shahr, where he will be joined by General Roberts to-morrow.

All is quiet and well.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE AMIR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

It is reported from the front that the Amir's officials have received instructions not to oppose our advance, and that a small collection of Mohmunds, a few miles from Lalpura, has dispersed.

It is expected that the last of the Kabul Field Force will leave Ali Kheyl on Monday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AFGHAN TRIBES.

DHERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 28.

THE Mongols, Durranis, Wazaris and Khuzalbashis are the principal tribes and can muster 200,000 fighting men. Their attitude continues to remain as doubtful. They have hitherto done nothing to help the British, and, with the exception of the Ghilzais, only the petty tribes, such as the Afridis and Shinwarris have obeyed General Roberts's call.

Kabulis here say that kafila ponies, donkeys, mules and hill camels are abundant at Kabul, and they maintain that the Amir could supply efficient carriage for 30,000 troops if he chose.

Fever and cholera are again prevalent along the frontier.

All is quiet in the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which is now occupied by the British troops.

After Sir Robert Sandeman has done his tour in the hills he will meet the Governor of Bombay about railway matters.

THE POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 27

THE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE.

Politician ... 1
General Lee ... 2

WINNER'S HANDICAP.

Salisbury ... 1
Robin Hood ... 2
Oasis ... 3

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Tiger ... 1
Sunset ... 2

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Cardigan ... 1
Electric ... 2
Liellee ... 3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 26.

The Russian paper *Vedomosti* states that the appointment of General Turgukasof in place of the late General Lazareff has altered the task of the expeditionary force against the Tekke Turkomans, which will now be confined to the occupation of Zarinkugh. The same journal disavows all idea of the Russians proceeding to Merv or Herat, which it says could only be reached by way of Bonhara (? Bokhara).

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT BY THE TURKOMANS CONTRADICTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 26.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the news that the vanguard of the Russian expeditionary force against the Tekke Turkomans had been defeated at Guzuktepe and compelled to fall back, and also states that an expeditionary force has been despatchedto Kopet Dagh.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

The *Temps* states that in an interview which took place at Vienna between Prince Bismarck and Count de Vogue (French Ambassador to the Austrian Court), the former said that the closeness of the present relations between Germany and Austria ought not to be a cause of disquiet to France, and added that he believed the relations between Germany and France were daily becoming closer. Germany, he said, is content and wishes henceforth to live in peace.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

M. Tricon, lately Consul General of France at Beyrout, has been appointed French Minister at Teheran in succession to M. Mellinet.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Latest advices from Capetown state that Sir Garnet Wolseley had arrived at Utrecht, and that all the Zulu chiefs hostile to the British had surrendered.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

H. M. Indian Troopship Jumna sailed from Portsmouth to-day for Bombay with 2,000 reliefs on board.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL ROWAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The death of Field Marshal Sir William Rowan, G. C. B., Colonel of the 52nd Foot, is announced.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26

Consols to-day closed at 97⅝, being a rise of ⅛ on yesterday's quotation.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	48,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	2,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Amount forwarded	Nil.	
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	17,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	246,000	do.
Do. do. Estimated	237,000	do.
Do. do. of Surats	84,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	63,000	do.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market quantity offering is small. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118⅜
Bar Silver	51 9-16

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept	Colaba. In.	cnt.	Fort. In.	cnt.	Byculla. In.	cnt.
Total previously registered	59	49	68	12	70	88
26 Friday	0	0	......		......	
27 Saturday	0	46	0	35	0	72
28 Sunday	......		1	0	returns not received.	
Total	59	95	69	47	71	60
Fall up to 28th Sep. 1878	103	20	111	23	110	30
Do. to 28th Sep. 1877	60	80	50	22	60	36

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 28.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 3; thermometer 84; barometer 29·972.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 27)—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 4 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather variable; wind N.N.W. thermometer 81.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23. (As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Kurrachee	29·817	+064	84·0	+2·0	75·8	67	−3	S S W	?	8	..
Deesa	29·906	+062	82·7	−0·5	72·7	60	−2	S W	9	6	..
Rajkot	29·861	+048	84·1	+2·5	70·6	49	−9	W S W	10	7	..
Surat	29·876	+064	86·1	+3·5	72.6	62	−23	S W	?	10	..
Malegaon	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Poona	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..
Sholapore	29·878	+078	80·3	+1·5	67·8	51	−9	N W	12	9	..
Bombay	29·914	+049	77·5	−0·5	76·0	93	+12	E	6	9	0·26
Goa*	29·904	+030	80·5	+0·5	79·0	88	−13	W N W	5	2	..
Akola	29·826	+070	81·7	+0·5	71·1	58	−3	N W	9	[illegible]	..
Amraoti	?	?	84·3	−2·0	72·5	55	+5	W N W	3	6	..
Belgaum	29·963	+054	73·9	+3·5	67·6	71	−18	W N W	8	8	..

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

WEATHER REMARKS.

Deesa—Sultry.
Rajkot—Sultry.
Surat—Overcast with rain, moist and muggy.
Bombay—Dark gloomy weather, passing showers during day.
Goa—Severe gale of wind.
Amraoti—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Belgaum—Fine weather with passing clouds.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 26, 8-41 P.M.

Manila mail leaves Amoy Tuesday 30th.

THE New Colaba Company agreed at a general meeting of shareholders, held on Saturday afternoon, to accept from Government 18 lakhs of rupees in 4 per cent. bonds for their foreshore property, including the Arthur Bandar, Victoria Basin, &c.,

IT is rumoured in Simla that the Adjutant General's, Quarter-master General's and Advocate General's offices of the Indian Army are to be merged in one and placed under an officer who will be termed the Chief of the Staff.

WE hear from Calcutta that large quantities of railway materials have been purchased by Government from the East Indian Railway Company for the purpose of constructing the proposed railway lines on the frontier.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount, but the margins on 4 per cent. Government Securities were raised 1 per cent.

IT has been decided to amalgamate the Madras Military Secretariat with the Adjutant General's office, and a scheme is being prepared for the approval of Government. Under this scheme a very large saving will be effected, as the appointments of Military Secretary to Government and two Assistants, with several subordinate appointments, will be abolished. His Grace the Governor, we are informed, has taken a personal interest in the reductions in this Department, which he considers to have been almost a useless Department in the Secretariat buildings of Fort St. George.

AT a district court-martial at Cherat, on the 20th of August, second class Assistant Apothecary Patrick Rourke, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 51st Regiment, was sentenced to be dismissed the service for having failed to issue the medicines for patients in hospital, which had been ordered by the Surgeon, and for having been drunk on duty.

THE total strength of fighting men at Vitakri amounts to 1,060, and of this number no fewer then 399 are ill. Fever and scurvy are the principal complaints; and the extreme prevalence of the former shows the naturally unhealthy nature of the site. Yet, in spite of its many disadvantages, and the recent understanding that it was to be abandoned, the cantonment is still to be retained. But if for political purposes it be absolutely necessary to maintain a force on the Hazari Bar Khan plain, what (the *Civil and Military Gazette* asks) is there to prevent the selection of a site at Nahr-ka-Kot on the other side of the tract? This place is understood to be much healthier than the present encampment. It is also nearer the Kaun Pass.

THE Secretary of State, in concurrence with the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief, has decided that the Indian Rifle Volunteers being purely a local force, the appointments of Adjutant to those Corps should, as far as possible, be filled by officers of the Staff Corps and local service.

IN Lahore they think it is creditable to the Bombay Government that already a special train-load of mules from Mhow has passed through Lahore for Jhelum. Camels are being collected in the Agra, Meerut and Umballa districts, but the supply is so slender that the railway authorities seem to overtake the carriage by their ordinary trains. It is rather significant to see a camel truck, loaded with the usual number of four camels, look one-third empty. Many of the camels now passing through are not half-grown, and they will never see even Rawul Pindi.

A SUGGESTION has been made that Persian mules should be imported and used in place of camels for transport purposes. An up country contemporary writes:—A substitute must be found for him (the camel), and perhaps the very best substitute available in all Asia is the Persian mule—a strong, docile, hardy animal, easily procurable in thousands. These mules can stand a sea-voyage better than most animals; and with the present facilities for ocean-transport, there would be no difficulty whatever in landing large numbers at Kurrachee within a very few days after shipment at the Gulf ports.

THE Sukkur-Dadur Railway is being pushed on with the utmost possible energy. We learn that two special trains, laden with material for the line, pass through Lahore daily from the East India Railway. Fortunately the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company were receiving 50 miles of rails, one half of which was at Sukkur most opportunely to be stopped in transit and handed over for the new line. The Provincial Company are assisting by lending flats and steamers to ferry from Rohri to Sukkur all the material now arriving.

A PROGRAMME of matches of the Northern India Rifles Association, open to the Army (European and Native) and Volunteers in all India and Burma, has just been published, and is now being circulated. The matches consist of an "Inter-Regimental Cup," an "Army Match," an "Indian Army Regimental Cup," and an "Indian Army Match," a carbine match for artillery and cavalry, "Skirmishing Sweepstakes," British and Indian arms, volley-firing prizes, and a "Volunteer Contest;" so that every arm of the service has special matches open to it. A "Lloyd-Lindsay" mounted competition is also in progress of organisation, one for European and one for native cavalry; for the latter Mr. Skinner (Honorary Lieutenant of Skinner's Horse) has presented a cup, and it is hoped a handsome shield will be subscribed for British Cavalry. The volley-firing competitions will be specially interesting; as musketry officers are of opinion that this system of firing will entirely supersede "independent firing"—a result probably of the experience of the late campaigns. The present volley competition will be at 500 yards, sections of twelve men from each company competing, who may fire as many volleys as they can in two minutes, the total score on the target being counted after "cease firing" has been sounded. The "Skirmishing" match will also be of particular interest; in it each competitor is allowed three minutes, and firing at 200 yards has to run round a post fifty yards distant from the firing point between each two shots; his total being calculated as soon as he has completed his firing. Thus activity and accuracy of shooting will be combined.

A LATELY published report gives some interesting statistics about the increase of crime in Madras, in connection with the famine. It appears from the returns, that crime in 1877 more than doubled itself as compared with 1875; and dacoity, which was the principal famine crime, increased sevenfold. Out of 1,695 dacoities, 283 only were committed by criminal tribes; fire arms were used in 68, and swords and spears in 181; 54 persons were killed. There was a large increase in murder cases, and child-murder was not infrequent. The number of prisoners in the jails more than doubled; and in the famine districts, owing to the large number of half-famished prisoners, the temporary jails became to all intents famine relief camps. The total number passed through the jails during the year was 85,044. The mortality in jails in the famine districts was 215·7 per mille. The highest death-rate of the whole population was 119·4 in the Madras district, and the average for the year for the whole Presidency was 53·2.

IN addition to the Dadur-Sukkur Railway, the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* states that it is intended to proceed with the construction of the line that is to link Bombay with Sind. The line will start from Palanpur on the Western Rajputana Railway, cross the upper end of the Runn of Cutch, and join the Indus Valley line at Kotri. There have been two surveys for this railway, but the route mentioned is the one that finds most favour. With this line and the Dadur-Sukkur railway completed, troops could be conveyed from Bombay to the Bolan Pass with ease in seven days. There would be the want of good water for the locomotives, but that can be easily overcome by attaching a few water tanks, constructed in the same manner as the oil tanks used on some lines, to the train. The mischief is that, however rapidly the construction of these lines may be proceeded with, they cannot be completed before the Afghans are in some measure prepared to resist. Had the bureau at Simla acted in a proper manner after the surveys were taken, instead of idling its time in silly speculations and theories, the line from Palanpur to Kotri might have been finished twelve months ago.

THERE seems to be a general consensus of opinion amongst Bengal officials that the Vernacular Press Act has done good in improving the tone of the native papers. The Collector of Hoogly notices that the tone of the Native Press in his district has been more moderate since the passing of the Act. The Commissioner says:—"Calcutta English and Vernacular papers have considerable circulation; there appears, at any rate among the educated classes, to be an increasing desire for news, and a good deal of information of what is going on in the world may be found in every village." And in the report on the Rajshahai division we read: "The Vernacular Press is represented in the division by two weekly newspapers published at Rampore Bauleah and Rungpore. The tone of the Rampore Bauleah paper, which was commented on unfavourably in the last report, has improved since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act."

THE report that General Roberts had overawed the tribes, and that they had come in and promised to keep open the road, has been at once contradicted by the fact of an attack by a body of 400 Mangals on the short line of his advance. The *Indian Daily News* regards this as a new discredit to the system of painting everything in rose colour. "General Roberts is a special offender in this way. He no sooner reached Ali Kheyl than it was found the army was in superb condition and fit to meet anything; in fact, just in that state to induce a General to say with the Great Duke, his soldiers were fit to go anywhere and do anything. Then he wanted only four regiments to enable him to keep his communications safe, and advance in force sufficient to beat down all opposition. This statement has been contradicted by the way in which officers and regiments have been pushed towards Kurrum. And lastly, the report of the favourable disposition of the tribes has been illustrated by the Ghazis firing into the camp at Ali Kheyl in the dusk of the Eed evening, and by Mangals attacking a convoy, which it is impossible to deny, was insufficiently guarded. It is more than time that the policy of minimising the difficulties before the army should cease. The public cannot be hoodwinked, and if they could, the gain of a day or so is not worth gaining. There can be no doubt General Roberts must have known that the tribes would give trouble, for irrespective of any incitement from Kabul, 'it is their nature to' and he ought to have avoided such a statement as that they were overawed into friendliness. But if the line of advance is to be held strongly, Sir F. Roberts must do one of two things, either turn upon the Mangals and beat them handsomely and thoroughly, or double the strength he has demanded to garrison the Kurrum."

RECENT events, the *Pioneer* considers, along with others, show one point clearly, which is, that until we are in a position to put a small well-equipped force into Kabul at a few days' notice, we shall never be at rest. After years of shameful delay, our northern railway has yet only reached Jhelum, or a few miles beyond. Between this point and Kabul how many weary marches for man and beast and how many valuable—invaluable—days are being lost? It is certain that until we have a line of a railway into the Kabul Valley we shall ever be at the mercy of the Afghan savages. The best route would probably lie between Rawul Pindi, Kurram, and the Shuturgurdan Pass. The distance from the first named to the northern flanks of the last would be about 240 miles. This would involve a tunnel under the Shuturgurdan crest, which might be three or four miles in length, and would have to be wide enough to give a cart track alongside the rails. A strongly fortified post, to hold, say, 1,000 men, would have to be built at each end of the tunnel, and the northern terminus should for the present be close to the northern end of the tunnel. A bullet or shot-proof shield would close the northern end of the tunnel in case of need; and behind it would be drawn the rolling stock, treasure, and, if necessary, the occupants of the fort. The cost of a railway from Pindi into the Kabul Valley should not exceed 5½ millions sterling, and the work, if entrusted to selected engineers and good contractors, could be certainly completed in three or at most four years.

THE weather in the Central Provinces has improved; instead of being cloudy, with occasional heavy showers, it is now, on the whole, clear. The prospects of the crops continue good, and prices are steady. In Chindwara, *kodo* and *kutki* are being cut; in Nursingpore, the *mukka* and *sawan* crops are being harvested. These have been bumper crops. Generally, in spite of insects attacking the sugarcane in Sumbulpore, and in spite of the recent heavy rain having done some damage, the prospects are everywhere most encouraging. The public health, too, continues good. Turning to the returns of small-pox, we find that in Sumbulpore there were 27 attacks and 14 deaths; in Raipore, 68 cases and 28 deaths; in Jubbulpore, 21 cases and 6 deaths; and in Saugor, 14 cases, two of which were fatal. In Bhundara small-pox is said to prevail, and in all the other districts it would seem to have died out. The cholera report is not so favourable. In Bilaspore it is said to be "still lingering;" the same report is made from Bhundara. In the districts for which figures are given, we find Sumbulpore with 133 deaths; Bilaspore, 10 cases, all fatal; Raipore, 24 cases, 17 deaths; Mandla, 74 cases, 46 of which were fatal; Seoni, 44 cases and 20 deaths. The general result is favourable, but it is remarkable how small-pox and cholera cling to certain localities in the Central Provinces.

THE importance of the coal trade at Raniganj increases year by year. The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the Commissioner's report on the Bardwan district says on this subject:—"The year was a prosperous one for the coal companies of Raniganj. There was a large demand, and production was greatly stimulated. The output is estimated to have been 523,097 tons, against 467,924 tons, the average of the previous three years. The number of persons employed was 388,931 men, 194,647 women, and 27,277 children. The question of legislative provision for inspection of works of this nature is under consideration."

THE Nowab Atta Muhammad Khan, formerly Government Agent at Kabul, has been appointed on special political duty, and is attached to General Bright's column.

SOME six months ago, a long letter was published about the mortality, by cholera, on board the steamers carrying coolies on the Brahmaputra. Some stringent orders were issued by Government in reference to this matter, and the *Pioneer* now states that the result has been very satisfactory. Although the present year, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the province, has been the most deadly on record in Assam, there has been no epidemic amongst the coolie passengers on the river steamers provided with the improved arrangements for water supply.

LIEUTENANT R. C. TEMPLE, of the 1st Goorkhas, son of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, contributes to the journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society some valuable notes on the Thull-Chotiali route. The notes are accompanied by a map of the country from Kala Abdulla Khan in the Khojak Pass to the Indus, on a scale of 16 miles to the inch. The map alone is likely to prove of great use; for it gives many details which will be found in no other map hitherto published. It gives in particular the following routes: the line taken by the compiler, from Khushdil Khan in the Pishin Valley westward by Chimjan; the routes taken by the Quetta Column and by the Thull-Chotiali Field Force, as well as the roads known to exist but not yet explored. Lieutenant Temple's notes are written chiefly from the geologist's point of view, but they afford a valuable help towards forming an accurate idea of the country; some remarks about the general features of Southern Afghanistan being especially interesting. The writer also records that in many parts of the country through which he travelled, the soil seemed to contain copper and iron in large quantities, and he has sent some specimens of ore to the Bengal Asiatic Society.

THE following horrible tale comes from Lahore:—Last Friday morning, the 19th, the Messrs. Harris went out shooting to the River Ravi, and happened to see an alligator basking in the sun, about a mile below the bridge of boats, and over 250 yards from the shore. Whereupon Mr. Sam Harris fired at him, and shot him through the side; the animal plunged into the water and disappeared, but on their securing a boat and approaching him they found him near an adjoining island, severely wounded. Five more shots were fired into him before he was completely overcome. He was found to measure 14 feet 10 inches in length, and about 6 feet in girth. Next day on the beast being cut open a most loathsome sight presented itself: the bodies of two children were discovered—one was a mere infant, while the other was a fine young boy of about six, who had a pretty large bundle of corn wrapt in a cloth round his shoulders. The boy may perhaps have been grazing cattle on the banks when he was surprised by this huge monster. These alligators can traverse dry ground pretty easily. The bodies were in a partial state of dissolution, the heads were half crunched, but they were in other respects perfect.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, SEPT. 26.

OUR well known citizens, Mr. Pherozshaw Rustomjee Dulal and his brothers, have contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the erection of a high school or a public garden, in memory of their father, the late Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Sorabjee Dulal. The amount has already been paid into the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., of this place, to the credit of the Collector, Mr. J. G. White, who will use his discretion in applying the donation to either of the above purposes.

The crops are thriving well throughout the Collectorate, and an abundant harvest is looked upon as certain. The weather is now quite clear, and the monsoon has left for good.

Mr. Lely, the energetic Chairman of the Municipality here, is working very hard for the good of the town. He is organising a plan for the principal town roads, which are to be metalled and made *pucca* once for all

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evening (weather permitting):—

March	We don't want to Fight	Kappey.
Overture	Oberon	Weber.
Selection	Elisir D'Amore	Donizetti.
Waltz	Kate Kearney	C. Coote.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	C. D'Albert.
Galop	The Malakof	H. Laurent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE band of the Royal Fusiliers will play at the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday evening (weather permitting) from 5 till 6.

POONA DETACHMENT B. V. R.—Major General Primrose, Commanding the Poona Division, will inspect the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to-day at 5 p.m.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 20th inst., was 58 feet and 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 75 inches and 29 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet and 9 tenths; total rainfall up to date 117 inches and 47 cents.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—On Saturday last Nursey Kessowjee was brought to the High Court in his jail dress and was examined as a witness in a civil suit which has been at hearing before Sir Charles Sargent for more than a week.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S TRIAL.—A correspondent says:—"The general impression is that the jury who tried Nursey Kessowjee were unanimous in their verdict. That was not the case, and I am surprised that neither the Clerk of the Crown nor the foreman of the jury brought that fact to the notice of the court. For about two hours five of the jurors stuck to a verdict of acquittal. Shortly before the jury returned into court, one of the five went over to the other side, followed at the last moment by another. There were nevertheless three dissentients who had adhered to a verdict of acquittal. I am at a loss to understand how in the face of that fact the foreman—when the usual question was put him 'Gentlemen, have you agreed on your verdict?'—gave an affirmative answer as though the jury were unanimous. He ought to have said that six were on one side, and three on the other. I have nothing to say against the verdict itself or the sentence."

THEFT.—Abdool Mahomed *alias* Thomas was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry pieces of cloth, valued Rs. 50, the property of one T. R. Gonsalves. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFUSING TO PROCEED TO SEA.—Edward Mannings, a seaman of the British ship Loch Awe, was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment for refusing to proceed to sea, without any lawful reason, he being an articled seaman of that vessel.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 27th instant:—Horses, 3 lame; bullocks, 17 lame, 8 sore necks, 7 emaciated, and 1 deceased hoofs; 1 horse was sent to Pinjrapole. Total number of cases 36; amount of fines Rs. 57.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Jose Marie *alias* Antone Pedro, a servant in the employ of L. K. Pereira, was on Saturday last convicted on two separate charges by Mr. P. Ryan, the one of stealing Rs. 400 in cash, the property of his master, and the other of having in his possession a white *dhotur* reasonably suspected of being stolen. He was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY POISON.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan girl, aged 3 years, named Aminabai, who died a few hours after having eaten a small portion of dry green paint. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by an irritant poison, a paint pigment, which she had picked up and eaten."

DEFAMATION.—Mr. Hurrichunder Morobs, Shettia of the Daivadnya caste, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, and obtained a summons against Damodhur Narayen, the printer and publisher of the *Bombay Punch*, charging him with having wilfully and maliciously defamed the complainant by making or publishing in the *Bombay Punch* of the 10th instant, an article containing imputations concerning the complainant intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputations would harm the reputation of the complainant. The summons was made returnable on the 2nd proximo.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Mr. Anthony J. Pereira, station master of the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Colaba, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a summons against Mr. William Wragg, an engine driver, charging him with defamation in respect of certain allegations alleged to have been made by accused in the presence of other railway servants. The complainant on bringing the matter to the notice of Mr. G. B. Carrol, the Locomotive Superintendent of that Company, called upon the accused to offer an explanation. As the accused was desirous of verifying his statements the complainant was asked to clear his conduct in a court of justice, hence the charge. The summons was made returnable on the 8th prox.

PONIES FOR THE KABUL EXPEDITION.—We understand that about three hundred ponies have been purchased by the Collector of Ahmednagar for transport service. They are small size ponies, all under thirteen hands. About three thousand saddles and line gear are now being got ready in Poona by the different contractors whose offers have been accepted by the Executive Commissariat Officer. A number of saddles are also being made departmentally. The Bombay, Government is doing their best to have the transport ready for the movements of troops towards the Bolan Pass.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

ALL Trebles and Altos who intend taking part in Thursday's festival are requested to be at the Cathedral at 5.30 p. m. to-morrow (Tuesday), when their positions in the Choir will be fixed.

A NOVEL DIVORCE.—In the last issue of the Indian Law Reports, Allahabad Series, Vol. II., page 71, we have it as follows:—"Where a Mahomedan husband told his refractory wife that, if she went to his father's house, she was his paternal uncle's daughter, it was held by the Allahabad High Court that the expressions were equivalent to a divorce." The man being a *sunni* was not entitled to the custody of his infant daughter until she attained the age of puberty.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mrs. F. Rideout.

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr. John Bradshaw. Mr. H. N. Harris.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. R. J. Lang. A gentleman.

CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *vs.* GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

A MATCH was played on Friday last between the Royal Artillery and Government Telegraph teams, which resulted in an easy victory for the latter by an innings and 47 runs. Of individual batting on the part of the R. A. the preference must decidedly be given to Messrs. Youldon and Weir, for the Telegraph Messrs. Maclean, Hitchens (who was unfortunately run out), Black and Cassels, did excellent service. Of the bowling all credit is due to Mr. Parrott, of the Telegraph, who took 9 wickets for about 45 runs in the 1st innings and 5 wickets for about 30 in the 2nd, and Mr. Pinhey who obtained 5 wickets for about 20 runs in the 2nd innings. The first match played between these teams some 6 months ago resulted in an easy victory for the R. A. by 7 wickets. The scores of the present match are appended:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Sergt Marchant, run out	0	b Parrott	2
Br Saunders, c Hitchens, b Parrott	4	c Cassels, b Pinhey	5
Br Weir, b Parrott	9	b Parrott	18
Sergt Gore, b Parrott	0	l. b. w. b Pinhey	7
Gr Grey, b Parrott	0	c Nagle, b Pinhey	1
Gr Youldon, not out	28	b Parrott	0
Gr Nihill, b Parrott	9	b Pinhey	1
Br Bignell, b Parrott	1	not out	6
Br Moray, c Hitchens, b Nagle	0	c Parrott, b Pinhey	3
Lieut Repton, b Parrott	1	c Cassels, b Parrott	6
Gr Barnes, c and b Parrott	2	b Parrott	2
Byes	1		3
Leg byes	1		2
Wides	2		0
Total	58	Total	55

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

INNINGS.

H Black, b Marchant	22
H Booth, b Saunders	9
J A Nagle, b Marchant	9
P Hitchens, run out	36
H Maclean, c Saunders, b Grey	32
H T Pinhey, c Youldon, b Grey	0
H Cassels, b Barnes	21
G Brase, b Barnes	2
R Parrott, c Repton, b Barnes	12
F Lillywhite, c Youldon, b Barnes	2
E Dontre, not out	3
Byes	7
Leg byes	1
Wides	
Total	160

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* BOMBAY PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

TAKING advantage of their Pateti holidays a team of the Parsee Cricket Club left Bombay on the 17th inst. for Poona to play the Gymkhana there on Friday and Saturday following. Shortly after 11 o'clock on Friday the Gymkhana won the toss and sent in A. H. Whitehorne and N.B. Inglefield to commence operations against the onslaught of D. P. Banajee (under-hand) and D. E. Dharwar (round-arm). The first wicket fell for 14, second for 18, third for 31, but then a long stand was made by Captain Calldecott and J. Hart, who carried the score to 64, when Hart was well secured by Reporter off his own bowling. At 71 G. E. Coles was dismissed, and at 91 Captain Caldecott was clean bowled by R. Jamsetjee. The retiring batsman had played first rate cricket for 42 runs. W. Banbury and J. M. Campbell then carried the score to 101, when the former fell to the same bowler. With the score undisturbed Campbell was beautifully caught by Banajee off Dharwar. One run more and E. T. Stanley's middle stump was turned topsy turvy by R. Jamsetjee. Dr. Kelsall added two to the total and then fell to the same bowler. The innings closed at 1-40 for a total of 104 runs. The Parsee Club at once sent in B. Bhimjeebhoy and A. C. Major to commence the defence against whom were G. E. Coles and N. B. Inglefied. By steady play the score was carried to 9 when an interval took place for lunch, at which the Parsee players were very hospitably entertained by the Poona Gymkhana. Shortly after 3, the game resumed. Both batsmen played very steadily and carried the score to 21, when B. Bhimjeebhoy was clean bowled by Coles. D. E. Dharwar filled the vacancy, but when the score reached 24, heavy rains put a stop to further play for the day.

Next day at 10·30 the game was resumed. The wickets fell very fast, faster than anybody expected. Three men were stumped out, one was run out, and the whole side were disposed off for a poor score of 58 runs. With 46 runs to the good the Gymkhana commenced their second innings. The Parsees were very jubilant when the first wicket fell for 1, but when heavy rain again put a stop to the play at 3-30, 161 had been scored for eight wickets. Thus the match was left drawn greatly in favour of the Poona Gymkhana. The fielding of the Parsees was not up to their usual mark. The following is the full score:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
A H Whitehorne, R H A, b D P Banaji	5	b D P Banaji	0
N B Inglefield, R A, b D E Dharwar	10	c D Banaji, b D E Dharwar	8
Capt Caldecott, R A, b R Jamsetji	42	b R Jamsetji	34
G P Owen, R A, l b w b D E Dharwar	5	l b w b C D Maju	31
J Hart, C E, c & b B H Reporter	18	c B Besonji, b B Bhimjibhoy	11
G E Coles, C E, c R Jamsetji, b B Bhimjibhoy	3	l b w b D P Banaji	13
J M Campbell, C S, c D Banaji, b Dharwar	5	b D P Banaji	0
M Banbury, R A, b R Jamsetjee	7	c R Jamsetji b D P Banaji	6
E O Hamilton, A D E, not out	1	not out	27
E T Stanley, 2-11th Regt. b R Jamsetji	0	not out	17
Dr E W Kelsall 2-11th Regt. b R Jamsetji	2		
Byes	7	Byes	6
Leg byes	3	Leg bye	1
Wide ball	1	Wide ball	1
Total	104	Total	161

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

B Bhimjibhoy, b G E Coles	15
A C Major, st G P Owen, b G E Coles	4
D E Dharwar, st G Owen, b Caldecott	4
B H Reporter, c N B Inglefield, b G E Coles	3
B Besonji, b G E Coles	0
C D Maju, st G Owen, b Captain Caldecott	5
R Jamsetji, b Captain Caldecott	6
D P Banaji, c G P Owen, b G E Coles	3
P C Major, b G E Coles	5
J D Pochkhana, run out	7
A R Libuwalla, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	3
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS—POONA GYMKHANA.

Names.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
D P Banaji	15	5	30	1
D E Dharwar	15	7	26	3
B Bhimjibhoy	11	2	17	1
B H Reporter	4	0	10	1
R Jamsetji	6·3	1	10	4

D P Banaji bowled one wide.

1ST INNINGS—PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

Names.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
G E Coles	16·2	6	15	6
N B Inglefield	9	3	15	0
Captain Caldecott	8	1	21	3

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday last at the office of the company in Bruce Lane, Fort, to consider on passing resolutions sanctioning the sale of the company's foreshare properties to Government. Mr. F. Mathew, the chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware from the published notice calling this meeting that you have been asked to come here to-day to sanction and confirm by formal resolutions the action of your board in selling to Government your bandar and foreshore rights. The negotiation was commenced by Government and from the first year the board desired to treat the matter liberally with view to an early settlement, but over twelve months elapsed from the date of your board's final offer and its acceptance by Government. The agreement now proposed is the payment by Government of Rs. 18,00,000 of 4 per cent paper and a surrender of an annual rent of Rs. 8,000 which has been payable from your land estate. As matters now stand you cannot, I think, do better than confirm the action of your board in this transaction, but in offering this advice I must say that this conclusion is a somewhat sorry termination of an enterprise from which many of us expected better things. In explanation of these expectations I would remind you that your property afforded the best of sites for a pier to deep water, a work which at much less cost would have been much earlier of use than costly docks up the harbour, but a pier when money was available the then Government would not permit us to erect. Your property also between the Arthur and Jamsetjee bandars afforded an excellent site for a dock, but unfortunately for us Government had entered into a large speculation up the harbour, and your foreshore enterprise was subject to competition with a department supported by the great purse of the State. Hence for years you have had to be content with nominal bandar fees and land rents. In short, for years your property has been only partly productive, and under all the circumstances better cannot, I think, to be done that to sell on the terms which have been proposed. Well, gentlemen, the position although far short of the success which your early enterprise seemed to premise and did certainly merit is not at present so bad as it might have been. The sum for the proposed sale of your foreshore rights to Government is about equivalent to Rs. 450 per share of your holding, for this you surrender 30,890 square yards of land and basin, and you have still remaining 1,97,000 square yards of which 72,000 are occupied, and allowing 44,000 for roads, you have still 81,000 available for building and for cotton storage. Your land rents at present amount to Rs. 80,358, and the annual value of the land under your mill and buildings is about 22,000. These amounts at 16 years purchase would be equal to another 16 lakhs or 4 per cent. share. Then you have 81,000 square yards of land which now that competition on the foreshore has discontinued, a fair rent may be expected; and last of all there is your cotton mill which cost you Rs. 11,00,090, and which, I am glad to hear from your able secretary, is now working to profit.

A short discussion ensued, and the notice of resolution to be proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee, a shareholder, at this meeting was withdrawn, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee—"That whereas the directors of the company have arranged with Government for the sale of the company's foreshore rights upon the following terms, that is to say,

1. The company shall transfer to Government

(*a*.) All wharfage rights whatsoever as at present possessed by the company, including royalties payable by tenants of the company for goods exported, the company, however, reserving for itself and its tenants the right to draw water from the boat basins and harbour.

(*b*.) The whole of the Arthur Bandar including grounds and buildings within the Custom House enclosure there.

(*c*.) The whole of the Victoria Basin with a strip of land 25 feet wide on all sides of it.

(*d*.) A strip of bandar face 25 feet wide commencing from the boundary of the Gun Carriage reclamation on the east side of the Victoria estate and extending to the compound wall of the company's mill and from the west wall of the said compound to the Victoria Basin.

(*e*.) A strip of bandar face along the boat harbour south of the Victoria estate, commencing from a point opposite the end of the said boat harbour and extending to the Victoria Basin, such strip of land to be coterminous with the boundary of land leased to the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Co., and to be of the width of 50 feet or thereabouts.

(*f*.) A strip of bandar face 25 feet wide, commencing from the end of the boat harbour, north of Grant Buildings, and extending eastward along the face of the boat harbour to the Arthur Bandar.

(*g*.) A strip of bandar face 50 feet wide, commencing from the south side of the Arthur Bandar, and extending southward along the harbour face to the boundary of the property leased to the Colaba Press Company.

(*h*.) All rights of the New Colaba Company, whatever they be, to the bandar face east of the land leased to the Colaba Press Company.

2. Should the company's mill building be removed or destroyed, and the company have no intention of rebuilding it as a mill, then the company is to transfer to Government, free of charge, a further strip of bandar face, 25 feet wide, connecting the Government land east of the Victoria property with that on the south.

3. Government to have a right of way over the main road of the company north of Grant Buildings and leading to the Arthur Bandar, and over the road passing the south of the Scott Press building to the Victoria Bandar, and also over the piece of road connecting the piece of land south of the Victoria property, which is to be transferred to Government, with the Colaba main road.

Government on their side agree—

4. To pay to the company a sum of 18 lakhs of rupees in 4 per cent. bonds to be made out in convenient pieces as may be required.

5. To remit and release the annual rent of Rs. 8,141-2-11 now payable by the company to Government under their lease of the Victoria property.

6. To pay half the cost of repairing the road north of Grant Buildings and of the road south of the Scott Press as far as the Victoria Bandar.

7. Government will covenant to keep the strip of bandar face to be transferred to them and which lies south of the Victoria property open as a road, and to allow a right of way over the same to the company and their tenants, provided always that this right of way shall not interfere with the Government right of landing and shipping goods from the wharf adjacent to the said strip of land.

8. All tenants of the company shall have their present leases or agreements respected, and Government shall continue to them all privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto.

9. Each party will pay their own costs, but as Government is the purchaser there will be no stamp duty payable on transfer of the property.

This meeting resolves that the said arrangement be sanctioned, and that the directors be requested to carry the same into effect as speedily as possible."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee, that the best thanks of the shareholders are due to the chairman and the directors and to the secretary and treasurer for the satisfactory manner in which the purchase of the company's foreshore property by Government is brought to a conclusion, securing thereby the best advantages obtainable to the shareholders.

The meeting then dispersed.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GREEN.)

AN APPLICATION FOR TRIAL AT THIS SESSIONS.

MR. BUDROODIN, on behalf of Yassin Rehman, who was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee on the 22nd inst. on a charge of criminal breach of trust, applied that the prisoner be tried at the present Sessions. He is a resident of Delhi; and it would be very inconvenient to him to stay in Bombay until the next Sessions in November, 1879.

The Judge said the Magistrate had committed the prisoner for trial actually at the "next Sessions."

Mr. Gill, for the prosecution, said he was instructed to oppose the application. He held in his hand an affidavit stating that the prisoner was committed for trial at the fifth Criminal Sessions in November next.

Mr. Budroodin said the prisoner had been admitted to bail; and that his only ground for the application now was that, being a resident of Delhi, prisoner would be obliged to remain in Bombay until the fifth Criminal Sessions came on.

The Judge said the prisoner might go to Delhi and return to take his trial here.

Mr. Budroodin said he could not say how far that proceeding would suit the views of the gentlemen who stood bail for the prisoner.

The application was refused.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Henry Barrett and Michael Sullivan, privates in H. M. Fusiliers, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having, on the 10th inst., caused the death of Mahomed Ally, a baker's servant, in Bhendy Bazar Road. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were, after several challenges, called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. C. J. SHARP—Foreman.

Mr. Thomas Matheson. Mr. W. Pendlebury.
Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee.
Mr. G. W. Moultree. Mr. Bomonjee M. Panthaki.
Mr. Arthur Latham. Mr. C. Banks.

Before the jury were sworn, Mr. Kirkpatrick applied, under section 35 of the High Court Procedure Act, that the majority of the jurors should be Europeans, remarking that by "majority" he understood six jurors were meant.

As there were five European and four Parsee gentlemen on the jury, the Judge held that the five constituted the majority. Two of the Parsee jurors were challenged and Europeans substituted in their stead.

Mr. Russell briefly stated the facts of the case. About half-past 6 p. m. on the 10th inst., Hajee Mehdee, a baker, was sitting in his shop in Bhendy Bazar Road. Mahomed Ally, a servant, was sitting at a table inside the shop, and Raja, another servant, was also there in charge of a frying-pan containing *kabobs* (balls of minced mutton). The two prisoners, who were more or less in liquor at the time, came up to the shop, and the first prisoner entered and asked Hajee Mehdee to give him some food to eat. Hajee refused, saying it was his *Roza* (fast) day, and that it was time to breakfast. The first prisoner turned to leave the shop, but in doing so he upset the frying-pan, the contents of which ran out into the street. Hajee got irate, and going up to the prisoner, caught him by the breast of his coat and demanded money for the damage done. Prisoner struck him a blow in the head with his fist, and he let go his hold. The first prisoner then joined the second prisoner, who was standing at a few paces' distance from the shop; and they were moving away. Hajee, however, went to call a sepoy. Mahomed Ally came out of the shop and hurled a piece of wood at the prisoners. A crowd collected and some confusion ensued at the place. The prisoners came back to the shop, the first holding the piece of wood in his hand, although it was not quite clear whether the first or the second prisoner picked it up or hit Mahomed Ally over the head. As Hajee returned with some sepoys, the first prisoner, followed closely by the second, went after Mahomed Ally and struck him a blow in the head with the piece of wood, causing fracture of the skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on the third day after admission. It would be a question for the jury to ascertain upon the evidence which of the prisoners struck the blow. The learned counsel explained to the jury the law of the case, saying it was in their power to return a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, or of committing a common assault. The evidence would show that the first prisoner struck the blow, and that he was materially assisted by the second who was present all the time.

Hajee Mehdee, a baker keeping a shop in Bhendy Bazar on the right hand side of the road leading to Byculla, was sitting in his shop on the afternoon of the 10th inst., when he saw the prisoners coming along the road. The first entered the shop and said something in English, making gestures with his hands, by which witness understood him to mean that he wanted to sit in the shop and eat bread. The time was half-past 6 o'clock in the month of Ramzan when the Mussulmans break their fast. Witness said in Hindustanee, which he thought prisoner understood, that it was time for him to breakfast, and that he could not allow him to sit in the shop and eat, but that he might take bread and eat it somewhere outside the shop. In going down the shop, as witness desired him, the first prisoner purposely upset a frying-pan containing *kabobs* (balls of minced meat). The second prisoner then went to a distance of four or five paces from the shop and stood there. Witness caught the first prisoner by the breast of his coat and demanded payment for the damage done. Prisoner wanted to get away; witness held him fast; and prisoner struck him a blow with his clenched fist in the head. Witness gave him a push and ran to call a sepoy. There were three or four native sepoys standing in the road about five or six paces or more from the shop. Witness was away from the shop a minute or two. As he was going back he saw the first prisoner strike Mahomed Ally, witness's servant, a blow with his clenched fist, and next with a piece of wood. Two or three native sepoys came up, when the first prisoner struck one of them too. There was a large crowd of persons in the road. Witness did not see a stick in the hand of either of the prisoners when they first came to the shop. Mahomed Ally, after receiving a blow with the stick, was trying to run away, but fell down. Witness thereupon went to attack the first prisoner, and upon receiving a blow with the same stick from the first prisoner, was about running away, but stopped when he saw a European constable come there. Mahomed Ally had a white thin skull cap on his head when he was struck. Witness did not see the stick drop in the road before he saw it in the first prisoner's hand. Witness went in a tram car to the J. J. Hospital and had his wound dressed. Mahomed Ally was also taken to the hospital and died there the third night after his admission. Both the prisoners were dressed in their uniform. Mahomed Ally was sitting on a box in the shop. Another servant named Raja was in charge of the frying-pan. Six or seven customers were in and out of the shop.

Dr. Henry Cook, Second Surgeon J. J. Hospital, saw at the hospital on the night of the 10th inst. a man named Mahomed Ally. There were two contused wounds in the head, one of them penetrating the scalp and causing a fracture of the skull. They might be the result of one blow with a stick like that produced in court. The fracture might be caused by a man giving a blow in anger with such a stick without any particular intention to do harm.

Mr. D. E. Gostling, Civil Engineer, who was travelling in a tram car on the day in question, saw the prisoners being ill-used by a lot of Moguls and others. He told them not to ill-use them, but to give them in charge of the police if they had done wrong.

Joaquin De Cunha, a tramway inspector was in the same car by which Mr. Gostling travelled. He saw the row. The prisoners were following Moguls and others and striking them. A Mogul brought a stick; and the mob and the soldiers were fighting. Witness then saw the second prisoner hit the Mogul over the head with the stick. Witness did not afterwards see the Mogul.

Several other witnesses were examined. Mr. Russell declined to sum up the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the defence, said there could be no doubt that Mahomed Ally's death was unhappily caused in the tumult which occurred, but the evidence left it in doubt who caused the death. There was a street row in which many persons took a part; but no jury could be asked to convict a lot of persons of causing the death which occurred. The prisoners acted altogether in self-defence, and upon no ground could the jury find them guilty. The evidence was almost equally balanced as to whether it was the first or the second prisoner who struck the blow which was alleged to have caused Mahomed Ally's death. If the jury could come to the conclusion that the first prisoner struck the blow, then the second, the learned counsel submitted, must be acquitted. But the evidence upon the whole was unsatisfactory as to whose hand it was that struck the blow. As the prisoners were entirely acting in self-defence against the violence of a mob of Moguls and natives, the learned counsel confidently trusted the jury would acquit them. Assuming that the first prisoner upset the frying-pan, the duty of Hajee Mehdee was to have called and complained to the police, instead of which he caught the prisoner by the breast of his coat, and soon after both the prisoners were assaulted, and the row commenced. The prisoners were even then trying to get away; but it was Mahomed Ally himself who brought out of the shop the weapon of his own destruction and hurled it at the prisoners. With the news of recent events in Afghanistan fresh in their minds, and seeing a large and infuriated mob of Mahomedans in pursuit of them, it was quite natural that the prisoners should have felt more nervous as to their personal safety than they would have been at any other time.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury at once returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

At 5-30 p. m. the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning,—to-day being mail-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE spacious compound of the bungalow occupied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the Band Road and opposite the Council Hall, yesterday evening presented a most pleasing and attractive scene, and we were glad to see a goodly number of the *élite* of the station present, amongst whom His Excellency Sir Richard Temple was seen taking a warm interest in the welfare of the little ones. It was, as previously announced, the occasion of the *fete* given to all the school children, both Europeans and natives, by General and Mrs. Warre, who were kind enough to invite all our married Volunteers and their families; and since the days when Lord Mark Kerr was commanding the Poona Division of the Army, we do not remember to have seen such a pleasant gathering of the young folks. There were plenty of cakes and fruits, and cups of tea were *ad libitum*. The children did enjoy themselves and no mistake—the merry-go-rounds and wooden horses were in full swing, and the Commissariat elephants gaily caparisoned—were frequently put into requisition. The puns, jocular movements, and tricks of the native ventriloquist, Jaffer Meeah, greatly amused the little ones, whose merry peals of laughter showed that they were greatly delighted. The arrangements made by Colonel Justice, the Military Secretary to General Warre, were excellent, and Mr. D. Smith, the Chief Constable, kept the ground in capital order. The Band and Pipers of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders enhanced the importance, and, we might also say, the attractions of the occasion, by discoursing sweet music. The pyrotechnic display which brought the entertainment to a close, was much admired by the dear little ones, and they all returned home well pleased, talking the whole way about General and Mrs. Warre's grand tea-party.—*Deccan Herald.*

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

KABUL BEFORE AND AFTER THE MASSACRE.

A RELIABLE correspondent in the Punjab sends the *Statesman* the following translation of a letter from a Hindu firm in Kabul to their house in one of the principal towns of the Punjab. It is certainly authentic, and is interesting, as showing the warnings by which the events of the 3rd were preceded, and also as tending to disprove the assertions that the attack was merely the unpremeditated act of a mutinous soldiery:—

"This letter comes by hand of —— through the —— country. You can give him the Indigo and Khudder [coarse country cloth] required on cash payment at ——, also the tea. Advance payment was reduced here because of the great calamity that has happened. The Feringhee Sahib log in the Bala Hissar have all been killed, and nearly all their sepoys also. It occurred in this wise. For some time the Pathans of the city were very angry at the Amir Sahib keeping the Feringhee Sahibs in the Bala Hissar, and for having become a vassal of the Feringhees; and they used to openly say in the bazars that if the Amir Sahib did not send the Sahibs away soon, they would kill both him and them, and likewise the Sirdars who were favourable to the English alliance, and had advised the Amir Sahib to make it. And quarrels and fights used to take place daily between the citizens and Amir Sahib's soldiers and the Sahib's sepoys whenever the latter came to the bazars to buy anything. And the Mullahs used to excite the people at the mosques, and call upon them to expel the Feringhee Kaffirs from the country in the cause of God and religion. And during the prayers and religious ceremonies of the *Ramzan* fast, the people got more and more excited by the Mullahs, who said that the outbreak of cholera was an indication of God's displeasure at the presence of Feringhee Kaffirs in a Moslem country. And when the Sahibs used to pass for 'hawa-khari' the people used to curse them and spit. And the sirdars and Reeses of the city warned the Amir Sahib, and the Amir Sahib told the Sahibs not to go out of the fort. So when the people got mad, and found that the Amir Sahib would not send the Feringhees away, they went to the Bala Hissar, and with some of the Amir Sahib's troops attacked and burnt the havalee the Sahibs were in, and killed them all, and then they *looted* the city, and our havalee (house) and shop too on the plea that we, Hindus, were spies and informers and well-wishers of the Feringhees, and discounted their hundis for money. And now the Feringhees will come with a great army and destroy the city, as they did in former times; so we have closed our business and shop. And in the whole country there is a great disturbance and fear; all travellers and merchants are plundered and killed, and the Pathans are fighting among themselves, too. (Here follow certain business instructions.) Send no goods. Comply with no orders, as they will be written under compulsion and fear. Everything was looted from our shop and havalee, even the ornaments from the persons of the zenanah (women). And the Amir Sahib did not have the Feringhees. To the wise, a word is sufficient. And for us, have the 'joshee' (astrologers) of Kashee [Benares] consulted, and send word what they say. And make a 'Goor-Pershaud' offering in the 'Durbar Sahib [Temple] of Amritsar. And whether we shall live or die, only God knows, but we cannot leave Kabul now. —— will arrange for cossids through —— country. Read the 'ram, ram' of —— and let our mothers and sisters make the *Sradh Pooja* for us."

NOTICE TO FRONTIER TRIBES.

ON the 15th instant, the Government of the Punjab telegraphed the following instructions to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, who has forwarded it to Mr. Merk, the Political Officer at Lundi Kotal:—

"You are requested without delay to make a declaration to the Mohmunds and Afridi tribes and others to the following effect:—That by our Treaty concluded in May last with the Amir he expressed himself perfectly satisfied: he agreed to receive a British Resident in his country: that the British Government did not demand that their Envoy should be placed at Kabul, but that the Amir made this a special stipulation and guaranteed his personal safety and honourable treatment.

"Within six weeks of this Envoy's reception at Kabul the whole Embassy was surrounded and murdered in the Amir's own fort by his own mutinous soldiery and people.

"This event was announced to our officers at Ali Kheyl by the Amir's own letter (written while the attack was going on, and immediately after the murder) in which he expressed himself as utterly powerless to help or protect our Envoy; declared his kingdom ruined; and affirmed his complete reliance of the friendship of the British Government; protesting with all appearances of sincerity that his integrity and honesty of purpose would be proved.

"We have now replied to the Amir that as his inability to fulfil his engagements and to protect our Resident in his own capital has become manifest, a British army is sent to superintend retribution for the murder, and to aid him in the execution of engagements: that we intend to support his authority if he is ready to use it loyally in co-operation with us, and that if he acts in accordance with his affirmation of integrity and confidence in our friendship, he has nothing to fear personally but on the contrary we will rescue him from danger."

THE MADRAS BRIGADE.

A FEW words regarding the regiments forming the brigade detailed for the N. W. under Col. Gib, may be of interest to our readers.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry was formed at Fort St. George originally, as the 1st Battalion, in December 1758, or just 99 years before the Bengal mutiny. The regiment, now at Secunderabad, flaunts on its regimental colour, Seringapatam, Seetabuldee, Nagpore, Ava, Pegu, and Central India, and doubtless ere long "Afghanistan" will, we hope, be added to these service records.

The 4th was originally formed in 1759 at Madras as the 5th Battalion, and upon the regimental drapery bears the single word "Assaye" (a book in itself.) This regiment is now at Bangalore, and its facings are orange.

The 15th also (by the bye at Bangalore) has orange facings, and was first formed at Tanjore in December 1776 as the 15th Battalion composed of drafts from the 2nd, 6th and 12th Battalions.

The Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, it is now said, will furnish three companies to the Madras brigade. The head-quarters of the Corps under Colonel Prendergast, V.C., C. B., is at Bangalore. Bangalore will likely furnish two companies and Secunderabad one company to the Madras force. E and K Companies have already maintained the character and kudos of Madras troops in the preliminary canter to the present Afghan war.

The following is a rough sketch of a Madras Infantry regiment. The numbers 8 companies, with 1 hospital assistant, 8 subadars, 8 jemadars, 1 havildar major, 40 havildars, 40 naiques, 16 drummers or buglers, 600 privates, 8 puckallies, 1 choudry, 2 peons, 1 second tindal, 8 lascars, and 2 toties, besides boys and followers.

Considerable excitment prevails at Bangalore, at the expected large exodus of troops for the N. W. Frontier.—*Athenæum.*

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

IT is said that the provisions of the Vernacular Press Act are likely to be shortly enforced in the case of a Vernacular journal published at Allahabad, entitled the *Kaisar-ul-Akhbar*. At any rate the Magistrate, Mr. Markham, has called upon the Editor of the offending newspaper to contradict certain statements made in its issue of the 17th ultimo, and as he has declined to comply with the request, the matter has been forwarded to the local Government for orders. It was stated that at an examination of Kanungos recently held at Allahabad, one of the men disobeyed orders, or was said to have done so, and that Mr. E. C. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, who was one of the officers in charge thereupon kicked the man. Mr. Buck, continued the Vernacular newspaper, then turned the man out of the room, but he returned after a while and fell fainting on the floor. On seeing this, Mr. Buck "remitted the fine." Mr. Buck has categorically and positively denied the truth of these statements. But the Editor persists that his information is trustworthy, and he has refused to publish a contradiction which was written and sent to him by the Magistrate, and which this official demanded should be inserted "without alteration or adverse comment." The Editor says that if Mr. Buck himself writes to contradict the statements made in his journal he will gladly publish the letter, but he will not insert the official paragraph, and, in fact, will insert no contradiction at all, unless he is satisfied, after an enquiry, for the purposes of which he requests further time should be allowed him, that the information given to him on the subject was inaccurate.—*Englishman.*

FLAPDOODLE.—While glancing through a volume of Yankee drolleries imported by George Augustus Sala, from America, fifteen years ago, we discovered a clue to the meaning of that awful word *Flapdoodle*, which, in an unguarded moment, our contemporary the *Statesman* applied to the writings of the Press Commissioner, and which for a time tainted the high moral atmosphere of Olympus, and brought down the wrath of the gods. Flapdoodle—that was bad enough, but "fatuous flapdoodle" proved almost unpardonable. It turns out, however, that flapdoodle is merely one of the family of Yankeedoodle. The "Illustrated Flapdoodle" was a New York weekly newspaper, according to the testimoney of Petroleum V. Nasby, Esq., the author of the Nasby Papers, from whose droll writings—but correcting many of the funny phonetic words—we shall copy what throws light upon our subject. Petroleum V. Nasby thus records his "visit to the Persekootid saint Vallandigham." "The marter was holding a resepshun at the Clifton House when I arrove. He caught sight of me as soon as I entered the room, and he rusht into my arms, and, drooping his head onto my heaving bosom, wept aloud. 'Martered Saint!' says I, with a voice tremulous with emotion. 'Sufferer for truth!' says he, and then this truly great man whispered, 'Just keep in this position a minute. The artist of the Noo York Illustrated Flapdoodle is making a sketch of us;' which we did, standing locked in each other's arms, and weeping profoosely for 15 minutes. It was exhausting and tiresome, but for the cause I endured it. The picture will appear in next week's Flapdoodle, headed, 'The two great minds of the age! Affecting meeting of Vallandigham and Nasby!' The matter accompanying the picture will be written by Vallandigham and myself, he writing what relates to hisself, and I writing what relate to myself. We can do ourselves justice. After the Eastern delegashon had gone through the ceremony of kissing his feet (which cleaned them) Vallandigham dismissed them and we was alone."—*Indian Daily News.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the MANDVEE SPINNING WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, in LIQUIDATION.

JOHN YOUNG LANG ....Official Liquidator.

The MILL PREMISES, Machinery Buildings, Stock-in-trade and ground belonging to the above Company, situate near the Elphinstone Bridge, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. in one lot at the OFFICE of Mr. John Young Lang, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract.

The sale is pursuant to an order made by the High Court in the above matter, and will be subject to a reserve price and to the confirmation of the High Court.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by the Official Liquidator up to the 8th day of October, 1879.

The property comprises altogether 10,480 square yards or thereabouts, and is held on lease from the Port Trust for a term of 99 years, commencing from 14th day of May 1863, at a yearly rent of Rupees 10,240. The mill contains a boiler-house with four Adamson's boilers, one pair of compound Corlis valve engines, 140 H. P., by Wood, and 26,280 spindles, of which 17,280 are throstles and 9,000 are mules, with preparation machinery, all believed to be in good and efficient working order. Full particulars can be obtained from the Official Liquidator.

The property can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Official Liquidator or from Messrs. Smith and Frere, his Solicitors, at No. 13, Rampart Row, where a copy of the lease on which the property is held can be inspected.

At the same time and place will also be put up for sale unless previously disposed of, the property and effects of the above Company lying on a small piece of land, containing about 13 sticks or thereabouts, situate on the south-west side of the above premises, and included within the boundary of the mill compound, but not comprise in the said lease.

For further particulars apply to the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a full sized Thurston's slate billiard table, with all appurtenances, a perfectly new pianoforte by Kaps, imported by Messrs. Soundy & Co., an English built brougham, &c., &c., at the house on Bandora Hill, in the neighbourhood of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Monte.

On SUNDAY, the 5th October 1879, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above bungalow, the whole of the above furniture, &c., &c., the property of S. J. Harrison, Esquire, changing his residence.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF Mill Stores, spare fittings for machinery, furniture, cotton waste, &c., &c., at the Albert Mills, Curry Road, Parell.

On TUESDAY, the 14th October 1879, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Mills, by order of the Official Liquidator, the following Mill Gearing Stores, &c., &c., the same consisting,

Hand fire pump by Shand, Mason & Co., with pipes, screw jacks, bench vices, C. I. fly wheel, copper water pumps, iron winches or cranes, portable forge, gin crow, iron and wooden blocks with ropes, beam scales by Williams with weights, iron oil tanks, four wheel truck, brass castings, new wrought and cast iron, spur segments, second motion pinion wheels, bevel wheels, C. I. pullies and drums, Hopkinson's valves, C. I. pillars, three cases boiler rings and plates, iron shaftings of sizes, Richard's indicator and springs, large brass cocks, iron and brass fittings for various departments in the Mills, timber boards, writing tables, chairs, chest of drawers, set of camp tables, clocks, hanging argand lamp, office sofas, copying press, W. I. treasury safe, old stores, steam gauges, indicators, India rubber, bandings, throstle flyers, washer cloth, fillets of sizes, bobbins for different frames, skewers strappings, grinding stones, hardware, cotton wastes of all kind, and several other useful materials and stores well worth attention.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th September 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the furniture of J. J. MATHEW, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p. m., at his Bungalow, at Malabar Hill, commencing with lot No. 261.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings 10 lbs. 43 in.
10 bales grey dhoties.
6 cases white ground prints.
cases umbrellas.
A lot of photographic apparatus, comprising stereoscopic camera with a pair of lenses and slides, a double acromatic lense by Dalmayer, a Kinnear camera, 1 lense, printing frames, diaphragms, &c.
A few books on engineering.
1 Double barrelled muzzle loading rifle in case, by Laucester.
1 Revolver in case, by Cogswell.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat Stores.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bagla, ex S. S. Byculla and Romania—

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, teakwood, camphorwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square piano 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lustres, &c. the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PINE, LARCH, FIR AND BENTEAK LOGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Glover and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on SATURDAY, the 4th October, at 4 P.M.

About 50 pine, larch or fir logs, square and half round] from 20 to 5 feet long, 10 to 14 inches broad and 9 to 14 inches thick.

Also about 40 round benteak logs, 10 to 60 feet long by 39 to 48 inches girth.

And also a small quantity of teak scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The timber may be seen at the west side of the Dock.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY next, the 3rd September, at 1 p. m., at his residence, No. 218, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany household furniture by Deschamps, neat thin stem glassware, best electroplated and porcelain ware, a first class mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co. (nearly new), and if not previously disposed of a light single-seated brougham by Ness, and a light dogcart by Maitland and Co., a very powerful bay Australian mare, 5 years old, and foal, and a strong brown Australian horse, sets of plated mounted single harness, plated 3 light hanging argand lustres, Madras cane matting, &., the property of Dr. James Arnott.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale. The sale is *bona fide* and the property has not been previously sold to any one.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and Hajee Hassum Dada—

A D 401 W S } 1 case honey soap ex "Teheran."
O P C 422 } 1-3-6-7-5 cases Lavenderwater, ex "Severn."
O P C 422 } 4-5-8-10—5 cases do. do.

R. J. & Co.—1394—1 case snuff boxes, watches, chains, tooth brushes, buttons, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 6th October next, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., and sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Dayal Kalidass, the mortgagee, and on account of risk of Gopinath Wassoodewjee, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All the right, title, and interest or half share in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension Tax Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 276 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21 and by the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 278, situate in the native town of Bombay, in an oart commonly called or known by the name of "Fofulwaddy," behind the Bhooleshwer Pagoda, fronting on the east side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Fofulwady oart, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Cassinath Madhowjee, on or towads the north by the range of Narayen Bawaa Chawl, and on or towards the south by the house of Cassinath Madhowjee, and the said half share or part in the said premises, formerly was and now is in the possession of the said Gopinath Wassoodewjee and his family. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th September 1879.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
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Madras.........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona...........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.......Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 395 OF 1877.

PREMABAI, widow of JAIRAM DWARKADASS, late of Bombay, Bhatia inhabitant, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWJEE DWARKADASS, also of Bombay, Bhatia Merchant, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Honourable JOHN MARRIOTT, Her Majesty's Acting Advocate General, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay..............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, bearing date the sixth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES AFFECTING the ESTATE of JAIRAM DWARKADASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Seventeenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 29th day of August, 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1879, at 2 p. m., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May, 1879.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To consider a proposal made by Government for the purchase of a portion of the Company's property for eight lacs of Rupees to be paid in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum and guaranteed by the Provincial Government of Bombay, and to pass such Resolution or Resolutions with reference thereto as the shareholders may think fit.

By Order of the Directors,
EDWARD G. CABRAL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th September 1879.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1879, both days inclusive.

N.B.—The Correspondence with Government relating to the proposed purchase is open for the inspection of Shareholders at the Company's Office during Office hours.

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1879.

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Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
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